PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 53,895.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.				
15th Sept.	EGYPT	7912		
22nd „	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10512
29th „	ARCADIA	6603		
6th Oct.	PENINSULLAR	5294	CHINA	7912
13th „	ARABIA	7903		
20th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
27th „	PERSIA	7951		
3rd Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
10th „	MARMORA	10509		
17th „	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
24th „	EGYPT	7912		
1st Decr.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
8th „	MACEDONIA	10512		
15th „	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
22nd „	ARABIA	7903		
29th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamer leaving Bombay about the 17th September will not convey Passengers from Bombay.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, *5th September 1906.*

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. 1906.
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	1st Nov. „
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. „
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	27th Dec. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

* Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	15th. Sep. 1906.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	13th Oct. „

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.

Class Rs. 735 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.

57 *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	3rd October.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	5124	23rd October.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	21st Nov.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	4th Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Dec.
			1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6060	1st Jan.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	31st Jan.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries, a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

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BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

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66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 17th Sept.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur 13th Sept.	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 14th Sept.	8 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on SATURDAY, 15th Sept. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwas and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "OKHLA," 5,288 tons, on or about 14th Sept.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing	Ports of call
NUDDEA	3000	26th Sep.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.
PUTIALA	3000	10th Oct.	Zanzibar, Mombasa. Lamu.
NERBUDDA	3025	24th „	Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.

12th September, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7600	5th Oct. 1906.
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5158	5th Nov. „
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5894	5th Dec. „
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	25th Dec. „

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	26th Sep. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
RIOJUN MARU	4806	Lapraik.		15th Sept
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne.	18th Sept	29th Sept
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori.	2nd Oct.	15th Oct
COLOMBO MARU	4703	J. Nagao	16th Oct.	27th Oct
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	30th Oct	10th Nov
TOTOMI MARU	3412	A. Keith.	13th Nov.	24th Nov.
RIOJUN MARU	4806	G. S. Lapraik	27th Nov.	8th Dec
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne	11th Dec.	22nd Dec
				1907.
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori	25th Dec.	5th Jan.
COLOMBO MARU	4709	J. Nagao	8th Jan.	19th Jan.
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb.

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

TROOPING SEASON, 1906-7.

BAGGAGE for OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS and N. C. O.s, received and shipped.
TRANSPORT met on arrival and all assistance rendered if instructed.
LETTERS, TELEGRAMS and PARCELS received and delivered to expected friends.
SURPLUS HEAVY Baggage, Boxes, and Parcels of all ranks shipped as Cargo cheaply and delivered to the door of address by our well-known "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS" SERVICE.

Particulars, labels, forms, etc., gratis from

COUTTS & CO., Army Shipping Agents,
BOMBAY or KARACHI.

SOUTHAMPTON.—DAWSON BROTHERS.
LONDON.—SUTTON & CO.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR ... £2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS ... £11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE ... £28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS ... Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ... Rs. 2 Crores.

ESTABLISHED—1848,

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH OLD AGE PENSION.

TABLE—I. T. D. H.

EXAMPLE:—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.

(1) In case of Death before age 60—IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
  (a) CASH PAYMENT of... ... Rs. 10,000
  (b) LIFE ANNUITY of... ... Rs. 600.
  (c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS CAPITALISED PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition,

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over
Rs. 2,35,00,000.
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
RS. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY
RS. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LATEST NECKWEAR.

CHIC STYLES, SPECIALLY SELECTED.

		Rs. a.			Rs. a.
Crèpe de Chine Ties	from	1 12	Washing Tubular Ties	from	0 8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties	„	2 8	Riding Scarves with Stiffeners	„	1 12
Matt Silk Ties	„	2 12	Soft Collars	Doz.	7 8
Rich Silk Scarves—Latest	„	3 0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	„	7 4

INSPECTION INVITED.

HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for NECKWEAR,} BOMBAY.

A 75-Dollar
TYPEWRITER
For 56 Dollars OR RS. 175.

"The Franklin"

IS A HIGH-GRADE MACHINE SOLD BY US
AT A LOW PRICE.

It meets all the Requirements demanded by Experienced Buyers of Modern Machines.

—Simple Construction—Finest Material—
—Unlimited Speed—Remarkable Durability—
—Excellent Manifolder—Reasonable Price.—
—Unsurpassed Workmanship—Light and Portable—

Every letter is Absolutely Visible with the
FRANKLIN TYPEWRITER.

☞ The instant it is Written, Corrections can be made with Perfect Ease and Precision.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:
THACKER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1906.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

THERE IS NO DOUBT

THAT

where Eno's 'Fruit Salt' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has in innumerable instances prevented a serious illness. The effect of

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

upon any disordered, sleepless, or feverish condition is simply marvellous and unsurpassed. In fact it

IS

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impotency and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS. LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by THACKER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

CAN THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER DO WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT ?

READ THIS PROOF POSITIVE.

BOMBAY 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1906.

FROM BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY.
TO MESSRS. MARCKS AND Co. Ltd.,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,—

One of our old cars, while being repaired, flared up on Saturday last at its Carburetter, and we are glad to say that one of our Minimax Extinguishers put it out in no time, without doing any damage to the Car whatever.

Will you kindly re-fill the apparatus sent herewith and oblige.

Yours faithfully,
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY.
(Sd.) K. D. WADIA, *Managing Proprietor.*

In 2¼ Years over **150,000** Sold, & **1,500** Actual Fires Extinguished.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BARSI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LTD.

(REGISTERED UNDER THE "INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882.")

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000,

DIVIDED INTO 4,000 Shares, of Rs. 250 Each, PAYABLE as follows:—

Rs. 25 on Application, Rs. 25 on Allotment, and the balance when called for in sums not exceeding Rs. 50 at intervals of not less than two months.

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G. P. SULAKHE, Esq., B.A., LL.B., of MESSRS. PANDERNATH MARTAND, BANKERS, *Barsi Town*.
V. KUSHABA TELI, Esq., *Barsi*.
JOHN KENNY, Esq., *Ex-Officio*—MESSRS. FETT & Co., *Bombay*.

BANKERS:
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.

BARSI-TOWN is the centre of a very large Cotton trade, at which the greater part of the SHOLAPUR STOCK of RAW-COTTON is obtained.

BARSI, having the Cotton on the spot, has an ADVANTAGE of Rs. 6 per candy over SHOLAPUR. It is also the great mart for the manufactured material coming back from Sholapur and Bombay.

All the Sholapur Mills have paid well, one of them showing a profit of Rs. 6,71,676 on the last year's working.

SURROUNDED by the NIZAM'S DOMINIONS, there is an immense opening for the sale of the out-turn; and if Bombay Mills can sell ahead for a year, BARSI, with an advantage of Rs. 15 per candy in freight and expenses, has the brightest prospects before it.

The BARSI MILLS will be found one of the VERY BEST INVESTMENTS. The MANAGEMENT will be completely in EUROPEAN HANDS, the Machinery will be of the latest and always kept up to the mark, and the AGENTS will do all in their power to MAKE IT AN IMMEDIATE and a LASTING SUCCESS.

For forms of application for Shares apply to the Agents:—

FETT & Co.,
No. 5-11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CONFECTIONERY AND RESTAURANT.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING
AND
BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY PRESENTATION CAKES,
SUITABLY INSCRIBED
DESSERT CAKES, SWEETS, CHOCOLATES,
AND
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE RACE SPECIAL TRAINS will RUN from VICTORIA TERMINUS to POONA and back on THURSDAY and SATURDAY, 13th and 15th September, 1906, at usual Time, namely :—

2nd Class Special at 11-25
1st Class Special at 12- 0

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

NEW GAIETY THEATRE.

GRAND RE-OPENING.

After Being Entirely Reconstructed,
MONDAY, 24th SEPTEMBER, 9-30.
Farewell Visit of the Present

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

Under the personal direction of Maurice F. Bandmann and by Special Appointment with Mr. George Edwards, Gaiety Theatre, London.

MONDAY,	Sept.	24—Lady Madcap.
TUESDAY,	„	25—The Earl and the Girl.
WEDNESDAY,	„	26—A Runaway Girl.
THURSDAY,	„	27—Sergeant Brue.
FRIDAY,	„	28—The Cingalee.
SATURDAY,	„	29—Aladdin.
MONDAY,	Oct.	1—The Gaisha.
TUESDAY	„	2—The Spring Chicken.
WEDNESDAY	„	3—San Toy.
THURSDAY,	„	4—Florodora.
FRIDAY,	„	5—A Chinese Honey-Moon.
SATURDAY,	„	6—The Toreador.
MONDAY,	„	8—My Lady Molly.
TUESDAY,	„	9—The Little Michus.
WEDNESDAY,	„	10—The Girl from Kay's.

Price of Admission:—Boxes Rs. 20, Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle (Front Row) Rs. 4, other Rows Rs. 3, Pit Stalls Rs. 2, Pit Re. 1.

Box Plan Open At
MESSRS. SEYMOUR DOVE & CO.

THE LADY MINTO'S NURSING FUND.

A CAFE CHANTANT

WILL BE HELD
ON THE 24TH SEPTEMBER in the grounds of
"TATTERSALLS CLUB," POONA.
under the distinguished Patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
IN AID OF THE ABOVE FUND.

Some of the leading amateurs of the Presidency have kindly offered their services. A brilliant and varied programme has been arranged. No efforts have been spared to make the Entertainment one of the best and most enjoyable in Poona.

Full particulars will appear later on.

E. C. RAMSHAW,
E. J. CHARD,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 40 per Share, free of income tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 17th September, 1906, to the Registered Shareholders on production of their Share Certificates.

GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 9 per Share, free of income tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 17th September, 1906, to the Registered Shareholders on production of their Share Certificates.

GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WEEK END RETURN TICKETS.

AS THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 13th and 14th September, 1906, are Gazetted Holidays, WEEK END RETURN TICKETS at Reduced Fares will be issued, between such of the Stations to which this concession has been extended as are situated in the Bombay Presidency, from WEDNESDAY, the 12th September, till MONDAY, the 17th September, 1906, and will be available for completion of the Return Journey up to 12 noon of the following Tuesday, the 18th September, 1906.

A. MUIRHEAD
General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, THE 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

THE EMPEROR EDWARD SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 40 per Share (free of Income Tax), for the half-year ended the 30th June, 1906, will be paid on production of the Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company Nos. 7/11, Elphinstone Circle, on and after MONDAY, the 24th instant, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. (Bombay Time), to Shareholders, whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 17th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
FOR THE EMPEROR EDWARD SPG. & MFG. CO., LD.,
B. D. PETIT, SONS, & CO.,
Agents.

A Woman Selects a Husband by herself, but she takes three other women with her to pick out a Hat.

COMPARISONS ARE ODIOUS—BUT INTERESTING.

INO—A fragrant Household Ammonia is refreshing, balsamic and perfect tonic restorative, distilled from Sweet scented flowers or Violet &c. with Ammonia. Is used for the Hair, the Skin and for the Complexion. It is an useful application in cases of Prickly Heat, Stings of Insects; and when added to the water in which clothes are washed, increases their whiteness without injuring the fabric. Re 1.

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Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES COMPANY,

No. 1, UP-STAIRS OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the Public in general that we are now FULLY STOCKED with all Manufacturers' BOOTS and SHOES of every description and can supply anything in the Boot and Shoe line.

We have received a fresh supply of BOOT-TREES, BOOT POLISHES, RUBBER HEELS and LEGGINGS. We have also received a fresh supply of MORRIS BROS.' HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES, and we are prepared to guarantee the wear and tear of this make which are stamped with the Crown No. 1, High Class and which are specially made for us.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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(Names of the other Directors will be given later on.)

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ALEX. J. AGABEG,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK has this day RAISED its RATE for DEMAND Loans on the security of Government Paper to Five per centum per annum, Rates for other business are subject to arrangement.

A. G. WATSON.
Offg. Deputy Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 12th September, 1906.

NOTICE.

A RETIRED GOVERNMENT OFFICER, with wide experience of Official business in various Departments, is willing to give the benefit of that experience to any Member of the Service or the Public requiring it, or to Native States, (in the form of oral or written advice, or by drawing up Representations to the Authorities) to mutual advantage. Terms moderate, according to actual time occupied. Apply to

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NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the RENEWAL of all BOMBAY MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES of which the Interest pages may have been filled up, but of which the spaces reserved for transferring endorsements have remained entirely blank, will in future be effected by the Bank of Bombay free of charge.

Notice is also given that a change in the system of the renewal, consolidation, and subdivision of Municipal Debentures will shortly be introduced, whereby it will be possible for holders of Municipal Bonds which belong to the same Loan and mature on the same date to arrange for consolidation and subdivision, irrespective of the fact that the numbers of the Bonds may not be consecutive.

W. D. SHEPPARD.
Municipal Commissioner
For the City of Bombay.
MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bombay, 5th September, 1906.

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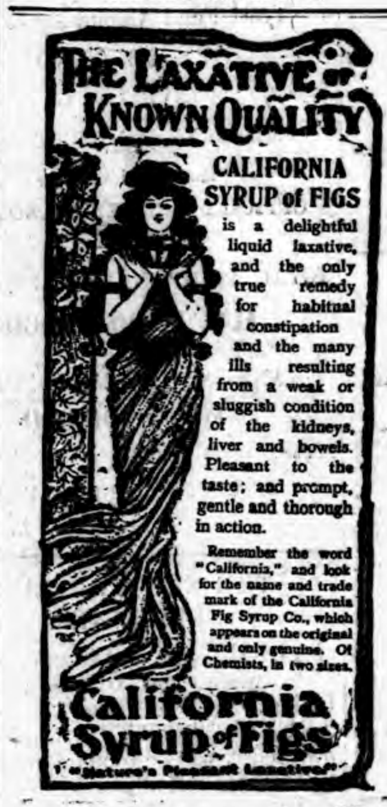

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CALIFORNIA SYRUP of FIGS is a delightful liquid laxative, and the only true remedy for habitual constipation and the many ills resulting from a weak or sluggish condition of the kidneys, liver and bowels. Pleasant to the taste; and prompt, gentle and thorough in action.

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"Nature's Pleasant Laxative"

B.G.
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
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GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.
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CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceedng Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS :
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE :
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(Formerly the People's Banking and Commercial Association, Ltd.)

BANKING HOURS.
Week Days (Saturdays excepted) 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. (S.T.)
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S.T.)
ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.

Head Office: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY and
Punjab and N.-W.F. Provinces.—
BANNU
DERA GHAZI KHAN
DERA ISMAIL KHAN
GUJRANWALLA
GUJRAT
HAFIZABAD
HUSHIARPORE
JAMMOO
JALLANDAR CITY
JHELUM
JHANG
KASUR
KOHAT
LYALLPORE
LUDHIANA
MIANWALI
MONTGOMERY
MULTAN CITY
MUZAFFARGARH
PATIALA
PESHAWAR
RAWALPINDI CITY
SIALKOTE
SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)
UMBALLA

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.—
MEERUT
SAHARANPORE

Sind—
KARACHI
HYDERABAD
LARKANA
SHIKARPORE
SUKKUR

Biluchistan.—
QUETTA

AGENCIES:
AGRA
AMRITSAR
ALLAHABAD
AJMERE
CALCUTTA
DELHI
MADRAS
LUCKNOW & SIMLA, etc.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND ...	... 5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS	... 42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent, per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4 1/2 and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent. p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.

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DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.

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Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.

For copy of rules and other information apply to

VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
Manager.
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

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LONDON DIRECTORY,

CONTAINING over 2,000 pages of condensed commercial matter, enables enterprising traders throughout the Empire to keep in close touch with the trade of the Motherland. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of :—

EXPORT MERCHANTS
with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES
arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

PROVINCIAL APPENDIX
of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

Colonial Entries are accepted at Three Shillings per line of 28 letters.

A copy of the 1906 edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for

TWENTY SHILLINGS.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY Co., Ltd.
25, ABCHURCH LANE, LON N. E.C.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

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WANTED

A SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER as Assistant for the Surat Varachha Water Works. Quarters free, Salary Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50. Apply before 1st October, 1906, with testimonials. Surat 10th September, 1906.

A. M. GANDHI,
Secretary,
Surat City Municipality.

WANTED

FOR the SHIRE HIGHLANDS RAILWAY, British Central Africa, for a period of 3 years. PERMANENT WAY INSPECTOR on a salary of £200 1st year, rising to £250 for 3rd year.

Apply with copies of testimonials stating age and previous experience to No. 793S, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„	10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	„	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„	2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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London.	Shanghai.	Tieling.	KOBE.
Liaoyang	Hankow.	Newchang.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin.	Mukden.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco	Peking.	Tairen.	Bombay.
Honolulu	Antung.	Chefoo.	

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
Sub-Manager.
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin.
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

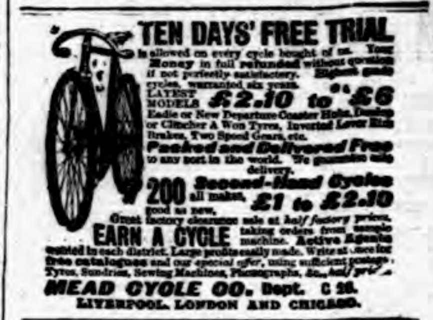
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*



TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your Money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Highest grade cycles, warranted six years. LATEST MODELS £2.10 to £6 Eadie or New Departure Coaster Hubs, Dunlop or Clincher A Won Tyres, Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, Two Speed Gears, etc. Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the world. We guarantee safe delivery. 200 Second-Hand Cycles all makes, £1 to £2.10 good as new. Great factory clearance sale at half factory prices. EARN A CYCLE taking orders from sample machine. Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once for free catalogues and our special offer, using sufficient postage. Tyres, Sundries, Sewing Machines, Phonographs, &c., half price.

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ASTHMA AND BLOOD

POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure. Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs. 3, respectively. [A] A. E. JAMES, Esq., Dehri, writes!—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW ZA, Esq., Poona, writes:—"YOUR BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered.'

DIABETES AND DYSENTERY

however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cures than our specifics. Prices Rs. 3 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES. Please write only to:

J.C. MOOKERJEE & CO.,
VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS,
RANAGHAT, Bengal.

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THE PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS.

THE ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon, at No. 7 Marine Street, Bombay, Mr. F. W. Bickel presiding. The directors' report stated :—

The directors have the pleasure to lay before you the audited accounts of the company for the year ending 30th June 1906. The cotton crops have on the whole been good ones everywhere and with the exception of Bhavnagar, which place is more and more losing its former importance as a centre of the cotton trade in Kathyawar all your branches have shown satisfactory results. The number of bales pressed in your factories amounts to 66,061. The press and ginning factory in Raichur commenced working on the 24th April. The Company's old lease in Dhulia had expired, and the owner of the land refused to renew the same at reasonable terms. Your directors, therefore, purchased a suitable piece of land to which your press was transferred during the slack season. All incidental expenses have been written off to debit of depreciation account. Including a balance of Rs. 1,637-6-9 carried over from last year, the result of this year's working is a net profit of Rs. 75,222-11-7, of which your directors have transferred to depreciation account Rs. 20,000 and to reserve fund Rs. 9,405. This leaves a disposable balance of Rs. 45,817-11, from which the directors recommend to pay a dividend of Rs. 100 per share absorbing Rs. 45,000, the balance of Rs. 817-11 to be carried forward to New Year's profit and loss account.

The directors report and audited account was adopted. A dividend of Rs. 100 per share was declared. The Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey was appointed director and Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram re-elected director. Mr. Burjorjee Cawasji Contractor was re-appointed auditor. A vote of thanks to the Secretaries and Treasurers and to the Chairman terminated the meeting.

THE JUMNA GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Adjourned tenth ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the Company, No. 7 Marine Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. F. W. Bickel presiding :—

The directors beg to lay before you the audited accounts for the year ended 30th June 1906. They are glad to be able to report a further improvement in the affairs of the Company, the year's working having resulted in a profit of Rs. 24,064-6-5 so that the balance standing to the debit of profit and loss account is now reduced to Rs. 2,903-8-7. The North-Western Provinces again produced short crops in consequence of insufficient rainfall and the supply of kappas in Agra and Delhi was unsatisfactory. Your Cawnpore Factory however has done well. Altogether 2,67,099 maunds of kappas were ginned at your several factories and 5,549 bales of cotton were pressed in Agra.

The directors' report was adopted. The appointments of Messrs. Mr. D. H. Glade and Mr. F. W. Bickel as directors were confirmed. Mr. G. Ostermayer who retires from the Board by rotation was re-elected as a director.

NEW FRENCH PRESS.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Company was held yesterday at the registered office of the Company, at No. 7 Marine Street, Fort, Mr. F. W. Bickel presided. The following special resolution was confirmed. The directors shall have power to close the Transfer Books of the Company for such period or periods, but not exceeding in all 30 days in each year as to them may deem expedient.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.

PROTEST has frequently been made against the use of ultra-rapid plates by the ordinary amateur, and there is certainly no time of year more suitables than the present for, repeating the warning. There seems to be a general notion amongst amateurs that, for snap-shot work with the hand-camera, plates of the highest possible speed must always be employed. This is true enough if special work is to be done, such as high-speed exposures with the focal-plane shutter or orthochromatic work with deep screens. Then, of course, a very fast plate is a necessity. But, unfortunately, the ordinary user of a hand-camera, though he may possibly use rapid orthochromatic plates, seldom or never thinks of using a screen, and this craze for fast plates is the cause of many a failure in the development of the batches of exposed plates. Great as the improvements in the manufacture of fast plates have been in recent years, slow plates are still easier for the beginner to manage. And why should he not take advantage of this. The conditions of light are practically at their best, and the subjects he is dealing with are probably such as will require no very great exposure. Most lenses now fitted to hand-cameras will work quite well at F 11, and at that aperture, using, "ordinary" plates, the beginner will find that for beach scenes and subjects of that kind he can work his shutter at one-fiftieth of a second and secure excellent negatives. With a focal-plane shutter one can work as fast as a hundredth of a second ; but a focal-plane shutter has considerably greater efficiency than the ordinary shutter fitted near the lens, so one-fiftieth will be near the mark for the average hand-camera. And now what are the advantages to be gained by the use of a slow plate ? To being at the beginning, there is less chance of spoiling everything by fogging the plates when loading the camera. In the next place, there is less risk of over-exposure, which is to blame for a very large proportion of the beginner's failures. Then, in development, it is easier, with a slow plate, both to avoid fog and, for the beginner, to obtain those bright, contrasty negatives which form, as a rule, his ideal of the perfect picture. Against this, it must be said that he will have to pass by subjects which he could manage with a faster plate. But, in my opinion, he will find it better to let such subjects go, and attempt only those which are within the powers of the slower plate. Of course, if man will use an actinometer and take a little care over exposure and development there is no real difficulty whatever in the use of the fastest plates, But there are some people who seem to imagine that exposed plates will turn into good negatives of their own accord, without any effort on the part of the photographer. To such as these the slow plate should be a boon, for it certainly requires the minimum of attention, and will stand so much careless treatment that one wonders sometimes that the beginner does not find it easier to go right than to go wrong.

RINGWORM OF THE SCALP.

GIRL'S SERIOUS CASE CURED BY ZAM-BUK.

Mrs. E. R. Gay, of 2, Radnor Street, St. James' Road, Southsea Portsmouth, writes :—

"About a year ago I discovered that my little girl's hair was coming off in patches, leaving the head quite bald. I took her to a chemist and was instructed to wash her head with special soap and apply an ointment three times a day. I followed these instructions until her head was quite sore. Scaly scabs were forming almost all over the scalp, and it was misery to comb it. I now knew it was a most stubborn case of ringworm of the scalp. The poor child suffered intense irritation, and could not keep from scratching the large moulds of scabs.

"Somebody told me to apply ink, but it did more harm than good. I began to despair of it ever getting well again until I applied Zam-Buk. After dressing the scalp for two days with this balm, some of the large scales left her head altogether and the scalp underneath was as clean and healthy as ever. Of course, I persevered with Zam-Buk, and now her head is completely cured. Her hair is growing again beautifully."

Zam-Buk is sold by all chemists and medicine vendors at Re. 1 and Rs. 2/4 per box, or it may be had, post paid and packed free from the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of prices Re. 1/2 and Rs. 2/8 per box.

FREE BOX.
Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Zam-Buk.
Write address clearly.
"Bombay Gazette" 13th, September, 1906

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

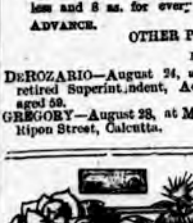
THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

DEROZARIO—August 24, at Lahore, Albert Parlby deRozario, retired Superintendent, Accountant-General's Office, Punjab, aged 59.

GREGORY—August 28, at Muzaffarpur, Sarkies Gregory, of 42 Ripon Street, Calcutta.



Try a Bottle and Convince Yourself.
Prof. JAMES' ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS
POSITIVELY CURE
All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork, etc.
Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.
In Neurasthenia and the Disabilities of old age, the effects of these Pearls are especially marked, Energy being in all cases quickly restored.
They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out, or weary constitutions.
Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.
Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills, V. P. P. extra
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO
No. 91, MARKET, BOMBAY.
Local Agents :—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., Chemists, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 47m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 5m. ; High water 7-46m., 6-58a. ; Low water, 0-22m., 1-58a.
Parsee-Presidency Cricket Match at Poona.
Bombay Gymkhana Cricket Match, Bombay.
Bank Holiday.

ARRIVAL OF TWO RANIS IN BOMBAY.—The Rani of Sunderwadi State arrived in Bombay yesterday with thirteen followers and has put up in a bungalow at Warden Road. Her mother, the Rani of Akalkote, accompanies her.

A FATAL FALL.—Yesterday, one Ibrahim Valjee, a Mahomedan, aged 20 years, while ascending the staircase of a house under construction at Kalbadevi Road, accidentally slipped and fell on to the road, a distance of about fifteen feet. He died almost immediately.

THE MAHARAJAH OF KOLHAPUR IN BOMBAY.—His Highness Maharaja Shri Shahu Chatrapati of Kolhapur arrived in Bombay yesterday, accompanied by thirty-five followers, and has put up at Sittaram's Buildings in the Hornby Road.

"WHERE DRUNKENNESS IS BLISS."—Bhikhia Pandoo, a Hindu, aged 35, went to a liquor shop in Jambli Street last night, and while drunk he tried to snatch away a pot of boiling water from the hands of a servant named Harri Krishna. The water fell on Bhikhia who was severely scalded on his hands, legs and back. He was so drunk at the time, that he did not feel the scalds until the next morning when he went to the G. T. Hospital, where he is now being in a precarious condition.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Tyr," *via* Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7-30 p.m., on the 15th September. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 6-30 p.m., on the 16th September.—Mails for Mauritius per extra s. s. "General" will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p. m., on Friday the 14th instant. Specially superscribed correspondence for South Africa will also be sent by this steamer.

A WITNESS WAYLAID.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mahadu and two others were brought upon a charge of assaulting Raghu Ganu, a Hindu. Mr. Aptekar, pleader, appeared for the complainant. It appears that complainant was a witness in a police prosecution against the accused, but the charge was compounded. On the 5th instant the complainant was passing along the Kandawady Road, when the accused stopped him and belaboured him, saying he should not have offered to give evidence against them. The accused denied the charge but the Magistrate convicted them upon the evidence and sentenced them to a month's simple imprisonment each.

THE TRADE RIVALS AT CHORE BAZAAR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Rehamatbai, a Mahomedan woman, and Aloo, Chuna and Banda, also Mahomedans, were charged with assaulting Mahomedali Hussein, a Bori. Mr. Kohthare, Pleader, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Majumdar, Pleader, defended the accused. From the evidence it appears that the parties are minced mutton sellers near Chore Bazaar. On the 9th instant a customer purchased a pice worth of meat at the complainant's stall. After he left the first accused remonstrated with him for taking away the customer to his own stall. Complainant remarked that he followed her example. She thereupon abused him and seizing him by the neck bit him on the hand. She also slapped him. Before the complainant could free himself from her grasp the second accused went up and threw him on the pavement. The third and fourth accused also joined in assaulting the complainant. They were all convicted and His Worship sentenced the second accused to a month's and the rest to fourteen days' simple imprisonment.

HIGH COURT JUDGES DIFFER.

Reference to a Third Judge.

IN the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton has decided a confirmation case, in which two other Judges of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, had differed in opinion about the conviction of Bapu Anandrao Mohite. This man was convicted by Mr. C. Roper, in the Satara Sessions, of causing the death of Dadu, his brother, in Havelìwadi, on the night of 2nd May, by striking him on the back of the head, with an axe, and sentenced to death. The alleged motive for the crime was, a quarrel about some ornaments, and another over a woman named Parvati. There were two associates with the accused : Lakhu Tatia Chavan, and Juga Santu Mohite, both of whom were sentenced by Mr. Roper to transportation for life, for their having participated in the murderous assault. When arguments were heard before Messrs. Aston and Beaman, J. J., the main point discussed was the reliability or otherwise of the evidence of a witness named Naru. Mr. Justice Aston observed that the evidence proved beyond room for reasonable doubt that the first and the third accused were guilty of murder. The conviction and sentence against them should, therefore, be confirmed. The second accused might be given the benefit of a reasonable doubt and discharged. Mr. Justice Beaman, on the other hand, said that he would not repose the slightest confidence in Naru's evidence, who had not told the true story. When that evidence was eliminated, what remained against the first and the second accused ? The discovery of an axe, which was virtually all. The case of the third accused, who had confessed, stood on a different footing. In Mr. Justice Beaman's opinion, therefore, the convictions against the first two accused should not be upheld ; while the conviction against the third accused should be confirmed. In consequence of this difference of opinion between the Judges, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Chief Justice, appointed Mr. Justice Heaton to consider and dispose of the matter. Recording his judgment in the case, Mr. Justice Heaton said that with regard to the first accused, Bapu, both the Judges had differed ; one held that he must be convicted ; another, that he must be acquitted. Both were agreed with regard to the two remaining accused, viz., that the second accused must be acquitted ; and the third accused's conviction and sentence confirmed. However careful and conscientious the appreciation of Naru's evidence was by the Sessions Judge, Mr. Justice Heaton declined to believe that man's story, which had been fully criticised in Mr. Justice Beaman's judgment. Whether an axe was used in the murder was a matter of conjecture, and not clearly supported by medical evidence. Against the first accused, there was some evidence which was probably false ; more, that was doubtful ; none, that was entirely convincing. The accumulative effect of the whole was to leave him in very real doubt as to whether the first accused was concerned in the murder. He must be, therefore, acquitted and discharge.

The second accused was discharged ; and the sentence of transportation for life on the third was confirmed.

PARIS-INDIA Sole Agents for RICHARD BRASIER MOTOR CARS 75, Hornby Road.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

REPRESENTATION ON THE CORPORATION.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks :—The Bombay Corporation took a right step in the right direction when it courteously declined to entertain the proposal of the Government to grant the Bombay Port Trust and the Mill-Owners' Association, respectively, the right of electing one of their representatives as a member of the Corporation. With its complement of seventy-two members, the Corporation has already waxed fat into a massive and unwieldy body, and a further extension in number, however so small, would be both unwise and undesirable. Apart from this question, the policy embodied in the proposed suggestion, is to be deprecated on principle, as it is liable to interfere with the requirements of efficient local self-government. Since the existing laws of Municipal administration were framed, the city has reached, with others, a stage of advancement and educational progress when it might be considered with advantage if it was not possible to seriously entertain the question of putting the present system of franchise on a renewed basis, so as to permeate to such state of society as are barred from participating in the benefits of Municipal self-government.

LOCAL DEALERS IN COUNTRY TOBACCO.

The *Gujerati* thus speaks on behalf of local dealers in country tobacco :—We have on several occasions noticed in these columns the grievances of the local dealers in country tobacco. The Bombay Government have been interpellated in the local Legislative Council with reference to these complaints, but in vain. The present law is in some respects so antiquated and the powers of the executive are so abitrary that the tobacco traders have not only not obtained any relief but not even a sympathetic hearing. The evils flowing from the fusion of executive and judicial functions will be found rampant in this branch of the administration to the fullest extent. The rules regarding the grant of licenses or withdrawing them have for years caused not a little dissatisfaction. Whilst the dealers in foreign tobacco are treated with indulgence, the traders in country tobacco receive a different kind of treatment. The latter have now organized themselves into an Association. They have substantial grievances, and if the Association will apply itself to the task of getting them redressed in a determined but reasonable spirit, there is ample scope for usual work. We would advise the Association to collect the whole literature on the subject of their complaints and grievances and represent their views on a careful dispassionate study of their inconveniences, hardships and disabilities and of the objections that they will have to face at the hands of a Department that has so far turned an unsympathetic ear to almost all their complaints.

SIR P. M. MEHTA AND THE CONGRESSWALLAS.

The *Jam-e-Jamshed* remarks :—Many among the Congresswallas and the moderate section of the Indian politicians have grown to think that not only is an emphatic and unequivocal condemnation of the Bengal outrages and of the insidious methods empolyed by the political agaitators elsewhere urgently called forth, on the part of their leaders, to vindicate their own position and to rehabilitate them in the confidence and good opinion of their rulers as safe leaders and reliable and trustworthy interpreters between the governing and the governed, but that the Bitish Government and the British authorities in general have the right at this juncture on the services or the more sensible and sober among the public leaders to prevent the situation from growing worse and militating further against public security and repose. The intervention, therefore, at this juncture of a chief Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's undoubted influence and ability, and his leading the forces of moderation and wisdom to battle against those of the extremists, may be said to be called forth as much by the pepole as the Government.

THE GRAND OLD INDIAN.

Referring to the eighty-second anniversary of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroje's age, the *Parsi* writes :—On Tuesday last, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji attained the age of four score years and two, and the event has now assumed the shape of an annual celebration by his numerous admirers all over India. There are many of us who may not always agree with the political views of the veteran Parsi, but none can help admiring his ardent patriotism, his simple, pure and noble life, and his abiding faith in the justice of the cause he has been championing for over fifty years. He has, at times, allowed himself to attack the British Government *a la Bengali*, on which occasions the Parsis have dissassociated from his views. And though the community has, on more than one occasion, noted with disapproval his strong language against the rulers and his intemperate criticisms of their work, they have not been blind to the sincerity of purpose of a life of unparalleled public activity.

THE CROWNED BABU.

The *Rast Goftar* thinks Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee has been thrown off his mental balance. Says our contemporary :—The successful issue of Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjee's late appeal against the decision of Mr. Emerson, the Magistrate, seems to have thrown that gentleman off his balance. In referring to the Barisal bungle, not long ago, we alluded sarcastically to the ludicrous fuss then made, setting up Mr. Bannerjee as a martyr and an apostle. We acknowledged that he was a distinguished orator and the accepted leader of his community ; but wondered that with all the honour due to him as such, he should be so susceptible to flattery as to feel puffed up by his success in so trifling an affair. Later developments, however, show that Mr. Bannerjee has not only a sweet tooth for honeyed words and sugar-coated compliments, but has an extra large bump on the head for the harlequin's trade. One is tickled to death to picture out with the mind's eye, the orator and the patriot submitting his humble self sagely to the ceremony of being crowned the people's king ! The side-splitting picture which the mock ceremony must have offered, from a spectacular point of view, would excite the jealousy of the very man under cap and bells at one of our circuses. Unfortunately there was no snapshot taken for the delectation of the immortal *Punch*. That humpbacked humorist could not have laid his hands on a more appropriate sketch to embellish the pages of his journal. The orator was fanned, garlanded, umbrellaed, anointed and crowned like a real King !

The *Gujerati*, on the other hand, acts as an apologist for the Babu and states :—We have not the slightest doubt that ceremony of annointing and crowning Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee has been misunderstood. We ourselves think that the explanation given in the *Bengalee* by the organizers of the ceremony is the correct one. A Hindu ought not to find it difficult to understand the ceremony of 'sprinkling water.' It is a very common feature of our religious rites. But that is not what is understood by 'annointing.' A chaplet of flowers was, no doubt, placed on the head of Babu Surendranath. He was also garlanded amidst the blowing of conches and the Vedic blessings recited by Brahmins. This ceremony of benediction is again very common. The chaplet is said to have represented the crown of success and might be likened to the laurel crown of the ancient Romans. That Babu Surendranath was crowned as a King and that he allowed himself to be so honoured, we are not disposed to believe. Some idiotic reporter has, done Mr. Surentdranath a grievous wrong; and the latter has, by his inexplicable silence, done himself a still more grievous wrong. The organizers of the ceremony were too late in their contradiction. Untold mischief has, therefore, happened.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* also acts as a half-hearted apologist for the Babu :—For once Mr. Surrendranath Bannerji seems to have allowed his amiable weakness to get the better of his usual self-restraint. To us, indeed, it is strange that a gentleman of his culture and common sense should have so easily succumbed to the importunities of his enthusiastic admirers when he might have sternly refused the honour of binding his manly brow with a chaplet of flowers. Sterling deeds of patriotism need no shrines and no ceremonials. These are cherished in the hearts of a grateful people. No quantity of panegyrics and no amount of incense could ever go by a feather's weight to enhance the value of those deeds. It pains us, therefore, to see that so cultured and accomplished a popular leader as Mr. Surendranath should have given way, evidently in a moment of amiable weakness, to his self-restraint and yielded to the importunities of his worshipping Brahmins. A good Latin scholar as he is, he might have recalled to his memory that wise classic proverb—*Bis vincit qui se vincit in victoria*—He conquers twice who restrains himself in victory. Mr. Surendranath had achieved a solid victory by his persistent agitation against the partition affairs which culminated in the Swadeshism which is now so ripe in the land. That victory was enough and he could have rested on his metaphorical laurels. All the same we do not see why Mr. Surendranath should be jibed and jeered at and covered with all manner of vulgar epithets by the unmannerly section of the Anglo-Indian Press.

THE BOMBAY-MADRAS SPECIAL MAIL.

WITH effect from Friday, the 14th instant, the date on which the Inward Foreign Mail is due at Bombay, the Bombay-Madras Postal special will be accelerated by 51 minutes to Guntakal and by one hour and 8 minutes to Madras, *i.e.*, the run from Bombay to Guntakal will, in future, occupy 14 hours and 45 minutes instead of 15 hours and 36 minutes, and from Bombay to Madras 23 hours and 52 minutes instead of 25 hours as at present.

The acceleration of the Postal special to Guntakal by 51 minutes will admit of the S. M. Railway trains due to leave Guntakal for Bangalore (with the Mails for Anantapur, Bangalore, Mysore, Mercara and places served through them, 0-45 hours and for Bezwada (with the Mails for the places in the Kurnool, Guntur, Kistna, Godavery and Vizagapatam Districts) at 1-55 hours being utilised for the transmission of the Inward Foreign Mails conveyed by Mail steamers signalled up to 8-15 and 9-15 hours respectively, i. e., one hour later than heretofore.

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AUTOMOBILE NOTES.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

TOWN CARRIAGE COMPETITION.

THIS is to be held on October 15th, under the direction of the Automobile Club. The object of the trial is to show the advantages of different types of self-propelled vehicles for town work, and to encourage the production of well-studied cars and of coachwork for covered or semi-covered cars. The tests will be carried out as far as possible under the ordinary conditions of town work in London, and every competing vehicle will be of a type as sold to the public for town work, fully upholstered and finished in all respects. Cars will be divided into two classes—namely, those costing six hundred pounds complete, and those costing over that sum.

POINTS OF MERIT.

The following points will be taken into consideration in making the awards :

General design of complete car (chassis and body).

General appearance and finish of body work.

Absence of smell and smoke ; proper direction of exhaust vent.

Absence of leakage of lubricant.

Absence of noise with car stationary or running.

Absence of vibration with car stationary or running.

Smoothness of running and comfort of passengers. An examination will be made as to the use of adequate tyres, size of wheels, spring suspension, and means of preventing road shocks.

Ease of cleaning *(a)* exposed metalwork and coachwork, and *(b)* machinery (including oiling).

Ease of access for repair (removal of body, access to important working parts, access to tools, to lubricating holes and Stauffers, &c., removal of under-shields, access to concealed gear).

A skilled man (who may be the driver) must be in attendance to dismantle or detach or adjust any part of which he may be called upon to display the accessibility.

Ease of starting *(a)* cold, *(b)* after recent use with relation to smooth action of clutch (if any and to smooth yet rapid acceleration.

Ease of stopping and speed changing without jerks or noise. An examination of the brakes will be made both as to their efficiency and design.

Ease of manœuvring.

Comfort of passengers in relation to cushions, folding seats (if any), &c., number of passengers carried exclusive of driver, access to interior by side entrance, exclusion of rain, storage space for tools and parts.

Comfort of driver in relation to easy manipulation, shelter from wind and rain, ease of signalling to other vehicles (without special mechanical devices being required for this latter purpose).

[The cost of running any type of vehicle entered will not be taken into consideration.]

The routes will be selected by the club, and will not exceed thirty miles, and the speed throughout shall be moderate, vehicles being driven with a due regard for the other traffic on the road, and the full complement of passengers for every seat provided will be carried.

This is one of the most interesting and practical tests that have been held by the club for some considerable time. What the users of town carriages desire nowadays is not merely ordinary comfort, but luxury in travelling, and considering the price of many automobiles this should really be a *sine qua non*. We may expect to see the most perfectly designed and upholstered vehicles which it is possible to produce taking part in this interesting contest.

AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION AMBITIONS.

The ambitions attempt to cover four hundred miles of road with cyclist patrols in order that motorists might drive to Scotland in comparative immunity from police interference involved careful thought and tedious preparation, but it was a great success.

That the scheme worked admirably is due not merely to the self sacrifice of Colonel Bosworth and many members of the committee, including Mr. L. Schlentheim and Mr. Walter Gibbons, who devoted much valuable time to the task of inspecting the thin yellow line from London to Edinburgh, but to the generous help of the London Motor Garage Company, Limited, who readily lent one of their twenty-eight to thirty-six horse-power Pipe cars to Secretary Stenson Cooke, in order that his office work could be done on the Great North Road while "tuning up" the A. A. Cyclist Corps.

A powerful and reliable car was quite indispensable to the work ; for instance, on the twenty-nine miles dividing Buckden from Stamford there were no fewer than five "measured distances," while the same distance south of Buckden village was practically free.

The Pipe "Office" car tackled this problem on the Thursday afternoon, when the secretary altered the dispositions, and engaged extra scouts to the end that excessive speed on the part of unwary drivers could not pass unnoticed or unrestrained by the peaceful patrol.

Through Nottinghamshire it was found that a broad-minded chief constable, to whom honour is due, prefers his men to walk upright, and discourages the trapping system entirely ; but in Yorkshire the scene was changed, and hurried reorganisation of patrols was again required.

This done, the Pipe turned round for the south, a few score miles from Scotland to meet Mr. Gibbons's fifty horse-power Itala, with Colonel Bosworth on board. This took place at the Doncaster Motor Garage, where Mr. Jackson had kindly kept "open house" as a centre for receipt of telegraphed reports from several honorary inspectors.

Colonel Bosworth took command, completed his inspection, and reached Edinburgh on Sunday evening. His arrival there synchronised with the return to town of the secretary in his travelling office, which had passed through ten counties, three different climates, and over seven hundred miles of road in four days without mishap.

There are loud appeals for similar road patrolling during Doncaster Race week. The motor traffic there is enormous, and the A. A. scout, working peacefully on the road in full view of everybody, will be more useful than the local constable.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

Our contemporary the *Engineer* calls attention to the fact that "the Commissioners appear to think that the capital invested in the motor industry is about five millions, a sum which we have reason to believe is is much to small. In May of the present year the number of cars and motor-cycles registered was eighty-six thousand three hundred and thirty-eight, and, putting these at the low average estimate of a hundred pounds each, we have eight and a half millions as the value of vehicles alone." It is interesting to note that the *Engineer* definitely states that "the more carefully we read the report the better do we like it." It is indeed obvious to everybody that the main country highway will never again revert to its condition of pristine Arcadian simplicity, and, if one comes to think of it, it is not even reasonable to hope that it ever should. A highway is, or ought to be, one of the great arteries of a nation's life ; it cannot be, and never was intended to be, either a playground for dogs or a promenade for mere saunterers. In the future our great main roads will be swarming with mechanically propelled traffic of every description, and in this manner the problem of how our working classes are to live more healthy lives will find its own solution. It is probable enough, at any rate, for the next few years, that twelve-mile speed limits will be very largely adopted in populous places throughout the country, so there will be plenty of work still to do for the Automobile Association in seeing that the rights of motorists are not unduly interfered with.

HIGHWAYS PROTECTION COMMITTEE.

The Motor Union has of late been extremely busy in looking after the interests of its members, and at the July meeting nearly sixty applications for assistance and advice were dealt with. In addition to this the Union was responsible for having secured convictions in the case of assaults on three motorists, where fines ranging from four pounds twelve to seven pounds fifteen shillings were inflicted, and for wilfully obstructing the road and refusing to pull over to the proper side (an offence which is now becoming very frequent) several persons were convicted and smartly fined ; also for stone-throwing a small boy was fined a nominal sum after he had been duly chastised by his parent. Up to the present the meek and modest motorist has been satisfied to suffer many insults and submit to outrages of various descriptions in his peaceful pilgrimages up and down the country. Now, however, the worm is about to turn, and to his own amazement the automobilist is beginning to be convinced, mainly by means of the Motor Union, that he actually *has* rights of his own, and is beginning to stick up for them.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade......	1	1	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri....................		0	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	2
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	2	35
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	12
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals....................	0	2	9
Total........	6	6	119
Total plague deaths to date ..	183,707		
Same date last year	10	8	77

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
9	7

MISJOINDER OF PARTIES AND CAUSE OF ACTION.

BEFORE Their Lordships Justices Ashton and Heaton an appeal was presented yesterday, against the order of remand, dated 3rd November, 1905, passed by the District Judge of Broach, in appeal, revising the decree of the Subordinate Judge of Wagla. The Appellant, Harichand Gulabchand, was represented by the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh, and the Respondents, L. Amichand, Wadu Manekchand, and Talakchand, were defended by Mr. N. K. Mastakar, High Court Vakeel. In the Subordinate Judge's Court, the Plaintiffs sued to recover, from the Defendant, damages for loss of reputation and compensation for bodily injury and mental anxiety caused to them by reason of the latter having maliciously and without reasonable and probable cause charged them with criminal misappropriation of certain property, obtained search warrants against them, and prosecuted them before the Second Class Magistrate. The Defendant says that prosecution was not without reasonable and probable cause; that the amount asked for is too heavy; that there is misjoinder of parties ; and that there is no cause of action. The contention of the Defendant is that all the parties cannot bring a joint suit against him. The issues framed were (1) whether there was any misjoinder of parties, and (2) whether there was cause of action ? The Lower Court held that there was misjoinder and dismissed the suit as the Plaintiffs did not wish to amend the plaint. This decree was appealed against in the Court of the District Judge, who, in reversing it, observed that the Lower Court apparently relied upon Varjalal *versus* Rambat (26 Bombay, page 259) and Ali Sarang *versus* Beadon (11 Calcutta, page 524) ; and that though there are many points of similarity between these cases and the present one, there are important differences as well. In the former case, Fulton J. remarked that the Court was inclined to agree with the case of Huramony Dasee *versus* Hari Chara (I. L. R., 22 Calcutta, page 33), in which it was held that the term *cause of action* referred only to the infringement, and not to the right itself. This case, however, was not followed on the ground that plaintiff's rights were infringed by blows which were distinct. In the present case, the infringement of the Plaintiffs' right was made when Defendant brought a false and malicious charge against them of criminal misappropriation of property: their houses were searched under warrants, and they were tried together, engaging one pleader to defend three of them. The District Judge, therefore, held that Plaintiffs' have a common cause of action and the question of how they would divide their damages granted by the Court was not one that the Lower Court had been asked to decide; and, even if it had, that fact would not have had the result of transforming one cause of action into several. In Ali Sarang *versus* Beadon, the second of the two cases relied upon by the Subordinate Judge, the cause of action in the case was the individual imprisonment, while here the one cause of action was the false complaint against three Plaintiffs. While citing additional rulings in support of his opinion (I. L. R. 9 Bombay, pages 536, 547 ; 15 Bombay, page 309 ; 16 Bombay, page 119 ; 8 Bombay, page 415 ; 3 Bombay Law Reporter, pages 658, 660 ; and 4 Bombay Law Reporter, pages 180—184), the learned Judge remanded the case to the Lower Court with directions to readmit the suit under its original number in the Register and to try it on its merits. The appeal referred to above is against this order and the question of misjoinder of parties was discussed before their Lordships yesterday, by Mr. N. K. Mastakar. After hearing Counsel on both sides, their Lordships gave a decree confirming the decision of the District Judge and dismissing the appeal with costs. Their Lordships, however, remarked that the discretion of the Court of First Instance to order separate trials should be left unfettered.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

[FROM THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OF SEPTEMBER 13,1856.]

THE honourable member for Bombay is certainly about the busiest man in the Legislative Council. There is rarely a sitting at which he has not a motion to make or a bill to read. On the 30th ultimo we find him introducing a bill "for taking an account of the number of the population of the town of Bombay,—but perhaps for "town" we may read "Presidency." With reference to the proposed enactment Mr. Le Geyt said :—"That the Government of Bombay had made several attempts to obtain an account of the population of Bombay in previous years, but failed in consequence of the people having evaded answering such questions that were put to them in order to ascertain the correct number of persons in each house, and as there was no law existing to compel them to do so, this bill, when passed, would empower the Government to demand the requisite information, and it also provided the infliction of penalties in case any person refusing to furnish, on being requested, such information, or for making false returns." The bill was read first time. Let us hope that while new arrangements are made for the postponed census, care will be taken that no demands are allowed to creep into the forms such as disfigured the set prepared under the auspices of the late Director of Education, and which rendered it necessary to cancel the whole batch of papers and begin *de novo*. If we put impertinent questions, and enforce replies by the terrors of the law, we may expect to find a Wat Tyler or two in our population if not in the returns.

Mr. Le Geyt read another bill for the first time, not specially applicable to this Presidency—"a bill to enable the Legislative Council to summon witnesses, to call for documents, and to issue commissions for the purpose of taking evidence." When introducing the measure, our worthy representative said :—"That this bill would place the Council in a position to obtain intelligent and well considered opinions respecting particular measures from persons who were likely to be effects by those measures, and also information respecting the general feelings and wishes in regard to such measures which it could hardly obtain in every case now, even with the privilege which it allowed to any person to be heard by petition." The bill was read a first time. The arrangements to be sanctioned by the proposed act are of great importance and equal utility.

In looking over the Indian accounts for the official year 1852-1853, we were struck with the great excess in the amount of Pensions to the Military of this Presidency, compared with that for Bengal and Madras.

The following is the gross amount of the Pay and Allowances of Regular Troops, and of Pensions set down for each Presidency, *vide* Gazette Almanac and Directory for 1856 :—

	Pay and Allowances.	Pensions.	Per centage to Pay and Allowances.
Bengal ...	£2,206,806	£251,099	9 per cent.
Madras...	£1,432,250	£183,801	8 per cent.
Bombay...	£692,001	£174,930	25 per cent.

Instead of the Military Pensions under Bombay, amounting to the enormous sum of £174, 930, they ought only amount to about £62,000 that being 9 per cent. on the annual amount of the Pay and Allowances of the Regular Army, and which is the proportion in Bengal, as will be seen from the above. That for Madras is still less, being only 8 per cent. Surely there must be something radically wrong in this which requires to be looked into. These annual accounts are prepared in a most unsatisfactory way as we have long ago proved. One of the first steps to a financial reform is to have one uniform set of accounts for all the Presidencies, and a competent man to embody these into one general statement.

The Sir Jamsetjee Institution for the Promotion of Industrial Art.—The Court of Directors having wisely entrusted the local Government with the arrangements for bringing into existence the Sir Jamsetjee Institution, for the promotion of Industrial Art, the Committee on the subject has resumed its sittings and resolved to their uttermost to make up by promtitude and activity for the delays that have already occurred. As the number of pupils that may at the outset make their appearance is a matter of the most utter uncertainty, Government are prepared to be applied to for accommodation in the Town Barracks adjoining the premises occupied by the museum. The Museum Committee are to be asked for leave for the pupils to study their models and specimens of art, in so far as existing arrangements may not thereby be interfered with. The branches at first proposed to be taught are Drawing, chiefly geometrical and prospective—a little plain Geometry, probably the first three books of Euclid ; instructions will alse be given, illustrated by models and drawing in the simpler principles of Mechanics, illustrative of the best mode of combining material with strength and economy—and so much of Geology as ean be made available in building material and the plastic arts. The Drawing Class is expected to be opened almost immediately, the other parts of the plan will be carried on without loss of time, and the whole developed and carried into effect as rapidly as circumstances will permit.

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°₀° All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPT. 13, 1906.

THE SIEDLCE MASSACRE.

To enlightened Russian Liberals the present situation must be a most depressing one. Side by side with the affairs which are rending the nation is the fanatical madness which breaks out unceasingly all over the country against the Jews. As a race the Poles are conservative and they dread above everything an outbreak which might give a neighbouring Power cause, or at least excuse, to intervene. The extraordinary outrages in Poland, mainly directed against the Police are the results of the methods of the Terrorists, and the massacres which have taken place directed, against the Jews, are exactly what they want to stir up the feeling of the whole Russian nation to strike at authority which is caught in its weakest point. The Jewish question in Russia to-day is but a reflection of the invasions to which Slavonic Europe was exposed six centuries ago. Russia and Poland lay side by side between invading Asiatics. Mongolians attacked Russia, Jews assailed Poland, and, while Russia could deal with the Mongolians, Poland succumbed to the advance of the Jews who, to a certain extent, had been drawn on by frequent invitations from the Polish Kings who promised and granted considerable advantages. Here there is the whole source of the hatred of Jews in Poland. At a time when they were being expelled from almost every Western State they found sanctuary in Poland, and while the Slavonic plebs were still in the bonds of serfdom the aliens were free and enjoying the position of rulers in the land. As managers of the estates of Polish magnates they possessed the right of life and death over Christian classes, and so skillfully did they accomplish their work that, they formed a wedge between the nobility and the people, keeping the former in a state of practical anarchy and the latter in complete subjection. From that day started the downfall of Poland which was hastened by the attitude of Russia to the new power. Ready to open her land to all comers she resolutely refused to move from the position taken up by other European nations, and Peter the Great gave expression to the note of Russian Anti-Semitism in an outburst :—"I had rather see Moslems and heathens within my Empire than Jews. Jews are knaves and cheats. I mean to banish, not to aggravate, existing evils. There will be neither room nor trade for them inside my borders, however hard they may strive for that, and bribe my courtiers." Under his daughter Elizabeth Jews were altogether banished from Russia, but with the Partition of Poland commenced the secular struggle of Russia with the new invaders who threatened a repetition of the fate of Poland. To-day the object of the revolutionaries and the old object of the Jews are practically identical. The Terrorists want to commit everybody to a breach with the Government and by every possible means to bring on the dissolution upon which they hope to rebuild a new nation. By stirring up the Jews they hope to kindle the smouldering fire into a blaze which shall do their work for them.

The danger for Russia of the Jewish settlements, from a Russian point of view, may be briefly summarised as follows : The Jews form a closely organised political community, of over eight millions, both foreign in creed and hostile to the country. Far from being well off they are part of the miserable proletariat and quite incapable of sound work. Thus, says M. Menchikoff, one of the editors of the *Novoe Vremya* and a well known exponent of Russian conservative opinion : "The much talked of demarcation line is nothing but a crumbling dam, not proof against the infiltration of the turbid waves of Judaism. Together with merchants of the first-class, guild mechanics and other workers of higher education, who all possess the legal right to reside in Russia, innumerable Jews stole in who could boast no definite trade or business. As a result hardly a century had elapsed before the whole of the trade in South Russia was practically in the hands of the Jews. In 'White Russia' they are landowners, whilst in the several capitals they have found access to the liberal professions. The Russian press, for instance, is largely Jewish property. Generally speaking, Russia is distinctly hospitable to foreigners. Our Government entertains not the slightest objection to a foreign people bringing into the country their own specific talents, knowledge and capital. But Jews do nothing of the kind, nor do they mix easily with the native population ; it is a fact that a five hundred years' residence in Poland and Litiva has failed to make them into either Poles or "White Russians." Besides, Jews, taken, as a whole, are ignorant and anything but naturally gifted. Hostile both to Christianity and to the Russian independence, they are a dissolvent in the national culture and organism." This remarkable statement is sufficient to show upon what grounds the Jews hold themselves aloof. In Russia where ignorance prevails to an incredible extent among the lower classes there is, probably, a large proportion of the Jews who are ignorant, but the aloofness has not all been self sought. History must always leave its impress and the history of the Jewish persecution which commenced centuries ago is not yet complete. That they are bad workmen is disproved by the readiness with which they find, and keep, occupation in England, the aliens in the East end of London being mostly the very men whom M. Menchikoff denounces as incompetent and incapable of sound work. Hatred of the Russians by the Jews and and a latent fear of the Jews by the Russian lies at the bottom of the whole thing and no revolution will wipe these away. Rather will affairs become worse, as things are to-day, for, of their hatred, the Russians are certain to vent their spite on the Jews for any excesses, no matter by whom they have been committed. To-day the Jews of Poland make an excellent excuse for disturbances throughout the country and the advanced revolutionaries, relying upon ancient racial antipathy, have not been slow to use it. That, however, the massacre of Siedlce and others which rank with it can be taken as representing a national desire to force Judaism from the country is merely the fancy of those who must find not only excuse for what has happened but ground for complaint against authority. On the whole, Official Russia is to-day kind to the Jews, though the protection it can afford them is small indeed. To deny that there is a strong Anti-Semetic feeling in Russia would be to deny facts and to discredit history, and that the antipathy is occasionally increased by the unrest throughout the country is probable. It is impossible for a people, spasmodically breaking out under the flag of anarchy, to avoid wreaking their vengeance on the weakest point, and this accounts for the violence with which the Jewish massacres have been characterised. But the seed lies in the scheming of the agitators who seek to stir up the whole nation to accomplish something which promises little, if any, better success than the condition which has so long existed. And they have adopted the most sure method to gain their ends.

EDUCATION IN JAPAN. THE pages of the Thirty-first Annual Report of the Minister of State for Education for Japan, which has just been issued, sets the Western mind thinking how thorough and efficient the Japanese national scheme has proved. It is interesting to compare what Japan and England have accomplished in the way of education in the last three decades. It will be remembered that the two countries adopted compulsory national education about the same time, but it must not be lost sight of that the English statesmen had something of a foundation in the way of voluntary schools, whilst Japan had to begin *ab initio*. The British Isles had a population, in 1904, of roughly 43,000,000, whilst that of Japan was 47,000,000. The average school attendance for Japan was 4,467,439, whilst that in the United Kingdom was 6,189,076. The start in the way of pupils in voluntary schools which England had in 1872 was a little over a million and a quarter. So that between the two island Powers the years from 1872 to 1906 have seen a closely parallel development. Again, the number of primary schools in the United Kingdom receiving government grants in 1870 was 8,281, and this number now stands at 32,042. Japan, with her initial nil, now reports 27,154. Both these comparisons are, when Japan's handicap is taken into consideration, unfavourable to the Western Power. But here is another point which in spite of any handicap is immeasurably favourable to Japan. In that country the average number of scholars to each teacher is 47. In England and Wales the number stands at 85, or, if the untrained teachers be reckoned in, at 59. It is needless to say that this is a pretty sure test of efficiency.

The thought that enters the mind after contemplation of figures like these is that Japan is undoubtedly in earnest about this vital matter of education. The subjects of study in ordinary elementary schools are morals, the Japanese language, arithmetic, gymnastics. To these are added, in the higher elementary schools, history, geography, science and, at option, manual work. The complete course for the two grades of schools takes seven years. A few of the higher elementary schools have a four-year course, and this makes it possible to add English to the curriculum. Contrast this with the long string of subjects crammed into an English code, or with the high-flown terminology of an American schedule. There is, too, a correlation between the various grades of educational work which we scarcely find outside Germany. All grades—primary, secondary, technical and university—are directed from one Department, and the waste arising from overlapping is reduced thereby to a minimum. And the development of many branches of special learning which in other lands is left to private interprise or to semi-private bodies (such as geographical and geological societies, academies of music, colleges of physicians and surgeons, and so forth) forms, in Japan, part of the work of the Ministry of Education. Japan is great on technical and normal schools. Statistics show that of the former there are exactly 1,600, *i.e.*, one technical school for each 30,000 inhabitants. Related closely to the technical schools, but, perhaps, better regarded as professional schools, are the normal schools. Each prefecture is obliged to provide at least one normal school. As a matter of fact some perfectures find one insufficient, and the total is 61. Clearly, it cannot be said of the Japanese that they fail to understand the greatest necessity for natural advancement.

THE MOTOR CAB. IT is several years since the motor cab was first talked of as a thing to be expected immediately. Electric cabs, silent and good to look at, were, indeed, put on the street, but they were never a success and it has been a serious problem for motor-engineers how to construct an engine which shall be capable of conforming to the exigencies of London traffic. It is in the matter of quick changes in speed and "crawling" that the horse has long had the advantage over the automobile, but the Argyll Company has constructed a "growler" which claims to have sufficient flexibility in its engine to conform to all requirements in a crowded street and to be capable of doing sterner work as well. Recently one of these cabs made a run from Glasgow to London, a fine performance which thoroughly demonstrated its merits. But, beyond finding praise for the enterprise which has brought the motor cab so much nearer realisation for the ordinary user, we are less concerned with the past performance than what it means for the future. Even the King, in his appreciation of the English climate, must own that there are few harder lives conceivable than that of the London cab horse. The 'bus horse has already commenced to disappear and in time the painful sight of cab horses sliding and slipping on wet, greasy roads will pain rather by its rarity than its frequency. For humane reasons some different mode of traffic is necessary from that existing and for the equally important matter of speed, which is locked up in the traffic problem, London has long been waiting for a change. One may say generally that motorphobia is a complaint suffered only by those who have never tried this means of locomotion and with the advent of motor cabs and 'busses there will be fewer to decry the industry and more ready to give consideration to the question of road maintenance and other points which make for the comfort of motorists and non-motorists alike. There is no information vouchsafed as to how soon and how many cabs are to be put on the streets, but as the demand is certain the supply is, presumably, only a matter of the capacity of the works and according to the output London will become a cleaner and sweeter smelling place.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP. ALREADY anxious glances are being cast over the cotton crop in America and some start has been made in speculation. On the whole the reports seem to be favourable. There have been excessive and continued rains in parts of the Eastern section of the belt and other causes have had an adverse influence elsewhere, but generally over the belt the outlook is so good that if there be no serious drawbacks during the end of August and the beginning of September, the crop should be a large one. Anyone who studies the reports which come from the South, from interested people on both sides of the market, and from, presumably, unbiassed sources must, after making due allowance for the Southern operator and the farmer who are "short" of the market, and for the others who are "long"—making due allowance also for reports coming from various newspapers and commission-houses—reach the conclusion that the conditions are very similar to those which prevailed two years ago, on the eve of the largest crop in the history of cotton culture. This may not preclude the possibility of a sudden upturn in prices at the expense of the short interest such as occurred two years ago—due to occasional crop "scares" and to the overloading of the short interest—but the conviction is spreading and deepening that the indications point to perhaps the second largest crop ever raised in America There would seem, however, to be need of more sunshine if the crop is to fulfil expectation and then, presumably, will come the old system of keeping back and destroying part of the crop in order to keep up prices. It may, however, be reasonably expected that with a good crop and a straight market Lancashire operatives will find less time to interfere with Bombay, a desirable thing in every way.

THE Bank of Bombay has yesterday raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 5 per cent.

LADY MINTO has issued numerous invitations for a Children's Party, on the 15th instant.

THE Hon. Mr. Gokhale, C. I. E., will arrive in Bombay by to-morrow's Mail and will land at the Apollo Bunder.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's., s. s. Ville de la Ciotat from Bombay arrived at Aden on Wednesday, the 12 instant, at 4 a.m.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dolka Railway for the week ending 28th July, amounting to Rs. 1,345, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,213. The total earnings from 1st of July to the 28th of July were Rs. 7,003, being a increase on corresponding period of last year of Rs. 950.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 28th July amounting to Rs. 10,109, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,005. The total earnings from 1st of July to 28th July were Rs. 41,750, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 3,064.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 28th July, amounted to Rs. 2,581, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,246. The total earnings from the 1st of July to the 28th of July were Rs. 12,277, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 3,241.

MR. UNWIN has published a volume by Mr. S. Parnell Kerr entitled "From Charing Cross to Delhi." The book is not a guide-book or an elaborate treatise on Indian problems, but a light humorous and irresponsible chronicle of impressions received during a visit to India with certain grave matter in appendices for those who desire it. It is illustrated with photographs taken by the author.

MR. THROSTLE, who left the *Standard* six months ago to go over to the new Liberal organ, the *Tribune*, has just resigned his position on that journal to join the staff of our Calcutta evening contemporary, the *Empire*, as its Assistant Editor. Mr. Throstle is an Oxford man of high qualifications, and will be a welcome recruit to the ranks of Indian journalism in Calcutta.

A small Committee at Simla is now revising the Punjab Education Code for Native Schools. The present Code is out of print and out of date and owing to numerous changes of the last few years the whole body of the regulations will have to be re-drafted. The most important modifications concern grants-in-aid scholarships, standards of examination fees, training institutions, methods of examination, and inspection teachers, salaries and certificates, and industrial and commercial Education.

A CAMP of little girls from Ancoats is just now adding to the felicity of our village, writes "P." to the *Tribune*. The farmers round about me watch their doings with a kind of bewildered admiration, and especially that lucky farmer on whose premises they are spending a week of strenuous days. "Queer kids, and no mistake," he confided in me the other evening. "Never seen a farm afore, not one ; they seem to think it's all for show same's a theayter. In the byre this afternoon I fun a row on 'em sittin' on a cow, makin' believe it were an 'orse. Lively as crikets. An' the things they says ! 'Ay-cuttin' was a revelation to 'em. 'Is that 'ow yer does it ?' says one imp, seeing the machine. 'I thought yer cut the grass wi' big scithers.' They came in ter watch me milkin' last night. 'Oh, I thought yer'ad to kill the cow ter get the milk,' one said. Take some lookin' arter, I can tell yer. Only last night I just stopped 'em in time in the barn from puttin' my missis's cat in the choppin' machine."

THE Japanese Government have acquired one very valuable asset in Manchuria. The Fushun coalfield is to form part of their investment in the South Manchurian railway, and if the *Japan Herald* is to be believed the field is one of the richest in the world. Its length is not given, but it is ten miles in breadth, and the strata are from 100 to 120 feet in depth, so that the quantity of coal must be enormous. Its quality, too, is said to be good. Local labour seems available as the cost at the pits' mouth is put at—20 yen, which is about equal to Rs. 1-4. It can be placed at Shanghai for 6-20 yen and when 1-50 yen have been added for miscellaneous expenses, the total cost delivered at that port works out to just under 9 yen. The yen may be taken as equal in value to the rupee, the present exchange quotation being 2s. 1/2d. Fushun should, therefore, command much of the coal trade on the Further East ; but the Japanese Government are said to be considering the desirability of restricting the daily output to 3,000 tons, so that their home mines may not be affected by over-production in Manchuria.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

FLIES IN THE WEB,

BY

FERGUS HUME.

(Author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," &c.)

CHAPTER X.

MALLETT EXPLAINS.

Here was an adventure indeed. A woman, wanted by the police for a sensational crime, had disappeared as completely as though the earth had swallowed her up. Unexpectedly, an amateur detective drops across her, but by reason of not being a professional he had missed his chance of securing her. Jack, rather dazed by the sudden discovery, watched the cab drive into the darkness, and only when it was out of sight did he realise that he was letting his big fish slip. He started to run impulsively, but speedily coming to a branch road, did not not know which way to go. Also it was dark, and therefore the task of tracing a cab which resembled dozens of others would not be an easy matter.

"Moreover," argued Werner to himself, as he retraced his steps to the gate from which the cab had driven away, "if I do catch her, I do not see how I can arrest her without a warrant. I might get myself into trouble, and thus attract the notice of the police. If that happens then Roland will be in a mess, owing to the doings of that ass, Fred! No, I'll look up Mallett, and get the truth out of him. If he refuses to tell it, I'll threaten him with Scotland Yard. In any case, seeing that he is mixed up with Rebecca, he'll have to leave Roland alone."

Thus arguing, the young man rang at the gate of number twenty-five. After a time it was opened by a slatternly woman, with a dismal countenance, who peered at him suspiciously. However, when she saw Jack's bright handsome face in the rays of the street lamp, her suspicions vanished, and she opened the gate a trifle wider.

"I wish to see Mr. Mallett," said Werner easily.

"He don't live here, sir," said the woman sharply.

"Perhaps not, but he went into this house. I have an appointment with him."

Jack uttered his necessary lie so calmly that the woman admitted him at once. "Mr. Mallett does expect a gentleman," said she grudgingly.

"Of course," replied Mr. Werner, wondering who Mallett's visitor might be, "I am the gentleman."

He thought she might ask his name, but this she did not do. Closing the gate, which was set in a high brick wall, she led the way up an asphalt path to a tumble-down looking house, evidently of great age. It was not at all like the smart suburban villa in which Miss Lizard might be supposed to reside, nor did it look as though it belonged to anyone who would let rooms with any success. The dreary house—what Jack could see of it in the thick November darkness—and the dreary landlady, matched one another very well. The adventures connected with the unravelling of the Tawse crime were leading Werner into queer places, as he speedily recognised.

The woman, who appeared to be as silent as dismal, led her companion into a narrow passage, and opened a side door. Werner was ushered suddenly into a stuffy room, crowded with antique furniture, heated with two gas jets blazing over a round table, and with the one window firmly closed. The atmosphere was mephitic, and after the cold pure air of out-of-doors Werner could scarcely breathe.

"The gent to see you, sir," growled the dismal woman, and banged the door sharply, leaving Jack facing Mr. Mallett, who looked anything but pleased to see him. In fact Mallett seemed startled, for he hastily slipped a packet he was examining into his breast pocket, and drew his thin white eyebrows together. These, with his chalky face, red-rimmed eyes, made him look anything but pretty.

"You are surprised to see me, Mr. Mallett," said Jack quite easily, and drew a chair close to the table, which was covered with a dingy red cloth, "but that is no reason why you should neglect the duties of hospitality. However," he sat down, and loosened his overcoat, "I'll make this Liberty Hall."

Mallett, who apparently had been swiftly selecting the best line of behaviour to be observed towards his unexpected visitor, began to laugh in an artificial manner. "You are as eccentric as your uncle, Lord Trentham," said he with an unpleasant crackle.

Werner could see that he was uneasy, and that he was trying to appear a man-of-the-world.

"How did you know that I was here ?" asked the barrister, also seating himself.

Werner replied with great frankness and undeniable falseness : "Oh, I happened to be passing and saw you chatting with a lady, who drove away in a four-wheeler."

Mallett started, and grew red. "Well ?" he asked in a hard tone. "And your object in paying this visit ?"

Seeing that it was necessary to play a bold game, Jack went straight to the point hoping to throw Mallett off his guard. "Well, you see," said Werner quietly, "my friend, Mr. Carver, has done me the honour to consult me."

Mallett growled, and shifted his chair uneasily. "Tell me why you've come, and let us end this interview," he said.

"I have no desire to prolong it, I assure you. Well, then, I have come to say that you must leave Roland Carver alone."

"That is candid, at all events. And if I do not ?"

"You will have to reckon with me."

"Oh, and what can you do ?" demanded Mallett with a snarl.

"That remains to be seen," replied Jack serenely. "You make any attempt to create trouble over Fred Carver, and you'll see."

"What ! Did Carver tell you of his brother's crime ?"

"He did."

"And you would condone it."

"Oh, dear no. I am not such an immoral person as you are, Mr. Mallett," answered Werner coolly, "but I certainly mean to stop you using your knowledge of Fred Carver's foolishness as blackmail."

Mallett spluttered and started to his feet. "How dare you use that word to me. Have I demanded money ?"

"Blackmail does not necessarily imply the desire to get money. You certainly threaten Roland Carver with disgrace, if he does not surrender the woman he loves to you."

"I do not threaten Carver with disgrace. It is his brother—"

"Oh, that is a distinction without a difference. As a barrister, you ought to argue better."

"Oh, hang your talk. Come to the point."

"I came to it some little time ago. Leave Carver and his brother alone, or it will be the worse for you."

"In what way ?"

Jack shook his head and laughed. "I don't play with my cards on the table, Mr. Mallett. Come now, you must see that I am not an enemy to be despised."

"I see ; then you are my enemy ?"

"Well," Werner shrugged. "I don't think much of you in any way, and for my own part I would prefer to step aside and hurt you no more than I would a snake or any other noxious animal."

"You are insulting," scowlet Mallt, very white and breathing hard.

"I mean to be."

"In order that I may lose my temper." Mallett sat down again and folded his arms. "Then you hope that I will tell you more than is wise. But I won't. Insults from you are nothing to me. I bide my time, Mr. Werner, I bide my time."

"That sounds like a motto from a coat of arms," said Jack crushingly, "your coat of arms, no doubt."

"What do you know of that ?"

"I know that you haven't got one. You come from nothing, Mr. Mallett, and were brought up by charity, and—"

Mallett, in spite of his boast, lost his temper and sprang to his feet, bringing down the flat of his hand on the table. "How dare you," he cried in a transport of rage. "Who told you those lies?"

"That is my business," rejoined Werner calmly, "you may as well sit down, Mr. Mallett. I know much more of you than you would approve of."

The barrister turned white, but sat down with an air of sullen bravado. "Talk away," said he, with an effort to emulate the coolness of his tormentor "you can't hurt me."

"Can't I ? We shall see. Meanwhile, as I desire to end this unpleasant interview, I must have your assurance that you will leave Carver alone for the future."

"If Carver gives up Marion—"

"Miss Wallace, if you please."

Mallett strove to meet Jack's eye, but was cowed after a moment or two, during which the situation was adjusted without words. "Miss Wallace, then," he agreed sullenly ; "although I'll soon have the right to call her Marion."

"Wait till you have the right. Go on."

Mallett sprang up again. Werner's calm, insulting tone was almost too much for him to bear, and he flung himself forward towards the door which he threw open. "Go," he cried, livid with passion, "or—"

"Or you'll chuck me out," yawned Werner, without changing his position. "Try. I haven't learned and practised Sandow excercises for nothing."

"I'm not afraid of you."

"Yes, you are, or you would not talk about it."

Mallett winced, for the man was really a coward. "I'll call in a policeman if you do not go," he threatened.

"By all means. I may want to give you in charge."

"Indeed," sneered the other, "and for what ?"

For being an accessory after the fact in the Tawse murder."

"It's a lie."

"Oh, of course," Jack shrugged, "but a jury may think otherwise."

"I was not near Rochester House on the night of the crime," declared Mallett trying to control his quivering nerves.

"No one said you were. And may I observe that the door is open. Unless you want that Niobe of a landlady to overhear you, perhaps you will close it."

Mallett did so with a bang, which betrayed the ardour of his feelings, and returned to his seat. "You accuse me of being an accessory after the fact," said he determinedly. "I'm not going to stand that, you know ? Where is your proof ?"

"Oh, we'll come to that presently," said Jack easily, "meanwhile you must answer a few questions."

"I decline."

Jack rose and buttoned his coat. "Then you take the consequences."

Mallett passed his tongue over two very dry lips. "I don't know what do you mean."

"I mean this," said Werner, turning on him resolutely, "that you will leave Carver alone, and you will not interfere with Miss Wallace by using your influnce with her father. How you come to have such an influence, I do not know. But I do know that you are an unscrupulous man, who was connected with Jacob Tawse in many a shady transaction. Thus you came to learn of Fred Carver's forgery."

"Yes, and I mean to make use of my knowledge" said Mallett defiantly.

"Oh, no, you won't," rejoined Werner coolly. Your past isn't clean enough to be brought into court."

"What do you know of my past?"

"I know that you desired to be admitted as a member of the Rayleigh Club, to which I belonged. Someone knew that you were connected with Tawse, and inquiry was made. One of the members, who has a wonderful way of finding out things which people would rather were kept secret, learned that you were picked up in a workhouse by a gentleman, and made his page boy. You displayed aptitude and cleverness, and so the wife of this gentleman had you educated. You were so clever that both these kind people gave you a chance of entering yourself at the Bar. You justified their confidence, and gained your present position. Then they died, leaving you a little money, and so you stand now."

"I don't know how you learned this," said Mallett, "for your story of a prying member is rubbish."

"It can't be, if what I say is true."

"Oh, what you tell me is true, and I don't care if all the world knows that I am a workhouse orphan. There is nothing disgraceful in that, and seeing the position I hold there is a great deal of credit due to me for my fight against fortune."

"So I think," assented Jack, more cordially than he had hitherto spoken, "and so thought the members of the Rayleigh Club. You were not blackballed on that account, Mallett, but because you acted as jackal to Tawse, to bring flies into his web."

"What a confusion of metaphor," sneered Mallett, though with an obvious effort. "Jackals do not bring flies into webs, so far as I know."

"Oh, I am not strong in natural history," rejoined Werner calmly, "but I think it is a pity, Mallett, that with your gifts you do not go straight. You'll make money much quicker by honesty than by these sneaking ways in which you indulge."

"To what do you refer ?" demanded Mallett, looking venomous, yet not sufficiently a man to object to these insults.

"To your connection with Tawse, to—oh I know a hundred things against you. Meantime, I will only point out that if I told Sir Athelstan Wallace of your workhouse past he would certainly not allow you to marry his daughter."

"You can't be sure of that ?"

"That implies that you have some hold over him, More shady business, I see. Well, I warn you, I'll put your power to the test, by telling Sir Athelstan, if you do not leave Fred Carver alone."

"I won't. I'll make trouble."

"You can't if you mean to prosecute on the forged bill. That is missing, as I happen to know."

Jack had made a shot in the dark, and it hit the bull's eye. "And why is the bill missing," cried Mallett with a snarl. "Because Fred Carver murdered Tawse, and stole the bill."

"Can you prove that ?"

"I can and will, if Roland Carver does not surrender the hand of Miss Wallace to me."

"Well," said Jack genially, and playing a bold card, "you certainly have Miss Rebecca Mendoza to assist you."

Mallett gasped, and stood up, looking like an old man. "I don't know what you mean," he murmured in a faltering manner.

"I think you do. I have seen the elder Miss Mendoza. She tells me that Rebecca was a friend of Miss Lizard, who is now governess to Sir Athelstan. On your recommendation, I believe, Rebecca went to her uncle's office on the night of the crime—"

"How do you know ?"

"I shan't tell you," said Werner, unable to prove his statement, but bluffing valiantly. "However, I presume she saw Fred Carver commit the murder, and so you intend to convict him on that evidence."

"I know nothing—till the time comes," said Mallett quietly.

"The time has come, unless you promise to leave Fred Carver alone, I go to Sir Athelstan, and tell him of your past, and I also go to the police, and say how you parted from Miss Rebecca Mendoza—"

He got no further. Mallett rose and flung himself forward, clutching at Werner's throat. "It is a lie. I have not seen the girl for weeks and weeks."

"She left here in the cab to-night," said Jack, shaking him off with ease.

"She did not. How could you recognise her. You have never seen her."

"I have seen her portrait, said Jack quietly. "Miss Mendoza showed it to me. I came round in the hope of learning something about Miss Lizard from the landlady, and saw Rebecca with you."

"You did nothing of the sort," said Mallett, remaining in the chair where Jack had flung him. "It was Miss Lizard you saw."

"Miss Lizard !" Remembering the likeness mentioned by Miss Mendoza as existing between the half-sisters, Werner was disappointed.

"Yes, she came here to get her boxes, and has gone to Brighton."

(To be continued.)

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WE have received a special number of "Men and Women of India" devoted entirely to the life and work of prominent members of the Zoroastrian community and we believe that such a variety of subjects and illustrations pertaining to the Parsis has never been attempted in a single publication. This is however, but the beginning of an important volume which Messrs. Rutnagur and Co. are bringing out, entitled "Prominent Parsis—Past and Present." The leading members of the community have kindly consented to co-operate in the preparation of the work, including Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy, Bart., Shams-ul-Ulama Jiwanji Modi, Mr. K. R. Cama, Hon. Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar and Khan Bahadur Bomanji Patel. The number of "Men and Women of India" to which we have referred is without doubt the best number that has yet been produced. Filled with illustrations it also contains much interesting information about the members of the community which must appeal to all readers.

BRITISH INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

"LOWER THAN KAFFIRS."

Protest Against the Ordinance.

"CRIMINALS AND SUSPECTS."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

A mass meeting of British Indians has been held at Johannesburg at which a resolution was passed urging the Legislative to withdraw the Asiatic Ordinance because it reduces the Indians to a status below that of the Kaffirs and brands them as criminals and suspects.

A deputation was appointed to proceed to England and the meeting resolved that, if their prayer was not successful, they would defy the Ordinance and submit to imprisonment till the King-Emperor granted them relief.

NATAL AND TRANSVAAL.

Amalgamation Impossible.

STRONG OPPOSITION.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

The Natal Premier, in a speech, has declared that a union with the Transvaal was outside the range of practical politics. He would, he said, never agree to a project involving the extinction of Natal. The Opposition, also, is opposed to the suggestion.

STEAMER LINES TO THE EAST.

A Retabliature Move.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

In view of the intention of the Anglo-Algerian Company to send their Arabian and Persian Gulf steamers *via* Hamburg, the Hamburg-American Line announces that its Persian steamers will call at London.

THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

Another Rising at Warsaw Probable.

FURTHER GRANTS OF LAND.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

The Troops searched two hundred houses at Warsaw yesterday, seeking for Terrorists. and one thousand arrests were made.

It is feared that should the Terrorists not desist from murdering policemen and soldiers, a massaere, like that of Siedlce will be inevitable.

The Tsar has issued an Ukase ordering the sale of eleven millions acres of State lands to the peasants.

THE SULTAN'S HEALTH.

Contradictory Statements.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

Although it is declared that the Sultan of Turkey has almost recovered, Dr. Bergmann, the Specialist, has been summoned to Constantinople for a consultation.

THE ABYSSINIAN RAILWAY.

Official Explanation of the Delay.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11

News from Adisabeba states that it is denied that King Menelik's delay in accepting the Tripartite Agreement, concerning the Abyssinian railway, is due to the opposition of certain personages. The delay is due to the necessity of King Menelik consulting his Councillors, who assemble in October and November, before assenting.

THE RISING IN CUBA.

American Intervention Disclaimed.

LODDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

The United States Government is sending a Cruiser to Havana.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

The Navy War and State departments at Washinton are most active in connection with Cuba though any intention of intervention in that quarter is disclaimed.

THE EXPEDITION TO NIGERIA.

Rebels Surrender.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

The Punitive Expedition in Southern Nigeria has ended successfully in the surrender of the rebels. Twenty-five Native troops were killed and 150 wounded in the operations.

THE KHEDVIE IN VIENNA.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

Count Goluchouski and the French and Turkish Ambassadors have visited the Khedive at Vienna.

LADY MINTO'S NURSING FUND.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

The Queen has given £100 and the Princess of Wales £25 sterling to the Countess of Minto's Northern India Nurses' Fund.

THE KURAMBAS AND HOLEYAS OF MYSORE.

A New Publication.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPTEMBER. 12.

Two papers relating to the Ethnographical Survey of Mysore have been published. Both are by Mr. N. S. Nanjundayya. The first deals with the Kurumba caste, but both are important portions of the population of Mysore. The author discusses the name, origin, language, religion, occupation and the social customs and ceremonies in each case, giving much interesting information. He dwells specially on the relations of the sexes in relation to marriage etc., and makes a valuable contribution to the ethnography of India. The Kurumbas claim to be Sudras, and are tenders of sheep, shearers of wool and weavers of blankets, though some are agriculturists. The Holeyas are really outcastes or pariahs, but the origin of their caste is a subject of interesting legends, and they claim some sort of relationship with the Brahmans.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CHINA CUSTOMS.

British or Chinese Control ?

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

At the Association of the Chambers of Commerce meeting at Bristol the President read a letter from Sir E. Grey stating that Sir Robert Hart had been twice verbally instructed by the Chinese authorities to continue the Administration of the Customs.

TRANSVAAL PARTY POLITICS.

A Powerful Association Formed.

PROGRAMME INCLUDES CHINESE EXPATRIATION.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

A telegram from Johannesberg states that a new Party called the Transvaal National Association has been formed embracing a responsible Government Party and Moderates and Independents The programme includes a South African Federation on British lines and the expatriation of the Chinese on the expiry of their contracts.

THE CHICAGO MEAT SCANDALS.

British Army Commissioner's Report.

NO BAD MEAT, BUT SANITARY CONDITIONS UNSATISFACTORY.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

Colonel Hobbs, the British Army Commissioner, has returned from Chicago, and it is understood that in his report he finds the charges of bad meat are not substantiated, but that there is much to be desired in the sanitary conditions of the packing factories.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE TO PERSIA.

Will not Call at London.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

The Hamburg-American line has abandoned its intention of sending their Persian steamers to call at London, being informed that the Anglo-Algerian, steamers will not call at Hamburg.

THE RISING AT MOGADOR.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

The Insurgent Chief has abandoned Mogador The reason for his sudden departure is not known.

ANTI-GAMBLING BILL IN AUSTRALIA.

All Betting to be Stopped.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

A stringent Anti-Betting Bill has been introduced in Victoria, which suppresses charity raffles, private card playing, prohibits sweepstakes above five shillings, and punishes the publication of betting news.

THE ST. LEGER.

Troutbeck Wins the Race.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

The following is the result of the race for the St. Leger :—

Troutbeck	1
Prince William	2
Beppo	3

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

Reforms' Ordinance Signed.

BUSINESS RESUMED

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

Reuter (Teheran) states that the Shah has signed the Reforms' Ordinance, and business has been resumed.

PROFESSOR Arminius Vambery recently contributed to the *Paster Lloyd* an article which shows that he too entertains some scepticism as to the sincerity of the movements towards a constitutional regime in Persia, and in fact treats it as a "comedy." He reviews Mozuffer-ed-Din relations, political and monitary, with Russia, and points out that, in the result, they did not serve the popularity of the Shah and his Government, and continues :—The overwhelming burden of taxation, high-handed administrative measures, and the rise in the price of bread produced discontent. In emergencies it is the way of the Persian people to turn to the clergy for a lead. The priests felt it their duty to interfere, or rather, to mediate, and thus the Mullahs (in Persia, Achonde) got the undeserved renown of being revolutionists. Professor Vambery holds that those priests are very far from being revolutionists. Actually they are the representatives of an embodied conservatism, and are the last who would claim the European products of Constitution and Parliament. All over Europe, however, the rumour was spread that the Persian people were longing for a Constitution, and that for this reason a revolution had broken out. With this intelligence the recent report was connected that the Shah had resolved upon granting his people a Constitution and a Parliament. It is very easy to guess who it was who prompted this striking leap from sinister absolutism to modern Liberal government. Mozuffer-ed-Din, of course, was not reluctant, but it is most doubtful whether he can succeed in realising the object of his enthusiasm and whether his people are ripe for the change. Persia has neither laws nor any regular administration at all. The whole system is based on bribery and fraud. Is it thinkable and constitutionalism and parliamentary rule could improve this situation ? Professor Vambery concludes :—"In announcing a new era Persian Government hopes favourably to impress the European world of finance and to evoke interest in its endeavour to free Persia from being a powerless tool of England and Russia. Considering the new possibilities of intercourse from India which will be obtained by the railway lines *via* Nushki to Seistan in the East, from Araxes to Tebris in the north, and on the Baghdad line in the west, Persia entertains some hopes, based on German sympathies, as such have on several occasions been expressed with a view to captivate the Moslem. Such are the true reasons of this constitutional comedy, which will only deceive greenhorns on matters of Oriental political life."

CHINESE AMBASSADOR AT DARJEELING.

En Route to Lhassa.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 12.

A Darjeeling telegram says that the Chinese Ambassador arrived there yesterday and that after a week he leaves for Lhassa.

THE BENGAL DISTURBANCES.

"Bande Mataram" Cases in Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 12.

A number of *Bande Mataram* cases are now pending before the Vacation Bench of the Calcutta High Court.

Rules were issued in two cases yesterday against the District Magistrate of Mymensingh to show cause, in one case, why the sentence should not be reduced, and, in another, why it should not be set aside.

The first case was that of Megnath Das and six others, who had been convicted by the Joint Magistrate of Mymensingh for rioting, assault and being members of an unlawful assembly and causing hurt, two being sentenced to pay a fine each of Rs. 100, while the other five were sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 each. The other case was that of Nath Chakrabarti and Brejendro Lal Ganguli for a rule calling upon the District Magistrate of Mymensingh to show cause why the conviction and sentence passed upon them should not be set aside. The case against these men were for having organised and headed a procession, which passed through several streets, without a license, singing songs, shouting *Bande Mataram* and blowing shells, which, he alleged, caused general annoyance and obstructed the public road, and that when ordered by the Sub-Inspector to disperse they did not do so.

SCHOOLS FOR COOLIE CHILDREN

On the Assam Tea Estates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 12.

The Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam are instituting inquiries in regard to the question of improving the educational facilities which are offered to the children of coolies working in tea gardens, and Captain W. M. Kennedy has been placed on Special Duty for the purpose.

Captain Kennedy's instructions are (1) to ascertain, in consultation with the planting community, the proportion of children employed on the several estates who have already acquired the rudiments of education *i.e.*, elementary reading and writing and simple arithmetic ; (2) to inform himself as to the character and sufficiency of the existing schools and the extent to which advantage is taken of them ; (3) to inquire into the extent, if any, to which coolie children are sent to receive education elsewhere than on the estates to which they belong ; (4) to inquire into the causes which have prevented the wider spread of schools on tea estates ; and (5) to report on the extent to which, and the means by which, it is practicable to bring coolie children under instruction.

THE CARE OF EXPLOSIVES.

Investigation as to Cordite Storage.

RESULT OF RECENT FIRES IN MAGAZINES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 12.

As a result of the recent fires in the Magazines at Hyderabad (Sind) and Ferozepur, it is intended, the *Pioneer* understands, to keep, in future, cordite well removed from gunpowder, in all arsenals. This will minimise the risk of serious explosions in the case of spontaneous combustion of cordite, which fortunately does not explode except by detonation. Doubtless all the existing stocks of cordite in India will be overhauled and tests applied to those which have been in store for any considerable time. In this way conclusions can be drawn as to the safe limit for keeping cordite in a hot climate such as that of India.

PROMOTIONS IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 12.

The Secretary of State has approved the following rules for regulating promotion of officers of the Indian Army :—

(1) The rule requiring Second Lieutenants to pass the Lower Standard examination in Hindustani before promotion to the rank of Lieutenant is abolished and Rule 3 of the India Army Order No. 511, dated 18th July, 1904, is cancelled.

(2) Any British service Lieutenant who attained that rank before completing 2 1/4 years' service will be required to give an undertaking in writing when applying for an appointment to the Indian Army that he is prepared to revert to the rank of Second Lieutenant. He will be reverted accordingly on admission and will be promoted again to the rank of Lieutenant from the date following that on which he completed 2 1/4 years' service reckoned from the date of first Commission.

(3) The rank of a British service Lieutenant who had more than 2 1/4 years' service at the date of his promotion will be anteted on his admission to the Indian Army to the date following that on which he completed 2 1/4 years' service reckoned from the date of first Commission.

(4) A British service Second Lieutenant entering from the Indian Army will be promoted to Lieutenant if he has the qualifying service from the date following that on which he completed 2 1/4 years' service.

These rules take effect from the 12th August 1906 and will apply to all officers admitted to the Indian Army after that date, but promotion rolls will continue to be submitted as usual for all Second Lieutenants' admitted to the Indian Army before the 12th August 1906. The new rules will not affect the British service pay already drawn by officers prior to their entering the Indian Army.

SUBSTANTIAL CONCESSIONS TO NATIVE SOLDIERS.

An Outcome of Lord Kitchener's Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 12.

The Secretary of State for India has just sanctioned some very important concessions to Native soldiers, as recommended by Lord Kitchener. Their kit allowance is raised from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 and Rs. 5 is to be given as boot-money. The Silladir Cavalry are to get free grass or other forage for their horses when on the march and fifty instead of thirty per cent. of the men are to be given free passes when proceeding to their homes on furlough, if their regiment is 800 miles or upwards from its recruiting centre.

It has taken considerable time to work out and obtain these concessions, which will be immensely appreciated in the Native Army and should serve to make the service a great deal more popular. Lord Kitchener has been solicitous as regards the welfare of the men and the consideration which he has bestowed upon improving their position, in the way indicated, has at last borne fruit.

THE KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY.

An Interesting Account by a Traveller.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 11.

The Kalka-Simla Railway is still far from being in good working order, and a correspondent, who travelled on it up to Simla writes:—"On the road to Simla at present, the iron horse has to bow with shame to the tonga ponies. Passengers should add at least two hours to the Railway scheduled time of arrival at Simla.

"The 2nd Up Train on Friday last as much as that in the first fifteen miles from Kalka. It was quite an ordinary train as to size and number of passengers, yet even where the rails were dry it stuck again and again at steep points and had to move back to fairly level places for fresh starts and until a successful impetus was attained. In the run higher up, though sand was used freely, the skidding of the driving wheels of the engine was incessant.

"The bridge across the ravine above Dharmpur is cracked, as if by an earthquake rather than by flood. The brickwork at the upper end has collapsed in parts and one of the arches in the middle tier has had to be filled up temporarily with logs of wood. The work of repair there and at the various slips is going on, but labourers appear to be few. At one slip above Tara Devi a number of trees have been uprooted. Coming travellers, who cannot wait with patience till 2 p.m. for breakfast, should make some little provision at Kalka."

MORE SLIPS ON THE SIMLA-KALKA LINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDNET.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 12.

There were further slips on the Simla-Kalka Railway yesterday, owing to heavy rain, and both the Up and Down trains were delayed, but passengers were got through with some inconvenience.

NEW BARRACKS AT AHMEDNAGAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 12.

Barracks for another battalion of British Infantry, at Ahmednagar, will be begun shortly in accordance with the plans prepared, under Lord Kitchener's scheme of redistribution.

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 12.

The lines for one battalion of British Infantry which will be commenced shortly at Ahmednagar are in addition to the lines at Jubbulpore which are approaching completion, and it is expected that those at Quetta will soon be begun.

LADY MINTO'S ENTERTAINMENT TO CHILDREN.

Visit to Narkanda.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 12.

Her Excellency the Countess of Minto will visit the Chota Chelsea Convent at 11 a. m. on the 14th September. There will be a children's party at Viceregal Lodge on September 25th from 4-30 to 7 p. m. Their Excellencies have accorded their patronage to an entertainment at the Chota Chelsea Convent on the 29th instant. There will be staff dances at Squires Hall on the 26th instant and 2nd October.

Their Excellencies will leave for Narkanda on Saturday next the 15th instant arriving there on the 16th. They will halt at Narkanda on 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th and leave Narkanda on the 21st and reach Simla on Monday the 24th instant.

A DRAFT INSOLVENCY BILL.

Applicable to Mofussil Towns.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 12.

The Hon'ble Mr. Richards, Legal Member, will introduce a Provincial Insolvency Bill at the next meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 28th instant. This measure is really one chapter of the Code of Civil Procedure extracted to make a separate Bill. Presidency towns have their own Insolvency Act, and the new Bill applies only to the Mofussil. It was approved in the form of a chapter by the late Committee on the Civil Procedure Code, and when circulated for criticism was generally accepted. It will probably be proceeded with during the Calcutta Legislative Session.

PLAGUE IN BURMA.

Decreasing Mortality.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 12.

A serious outbreak of plague occurred at Prome during August. There were in that town during the month 117 seizures and 106 deaths. In other parts of the province there was a satisfactory decrease. In Rangoon there were 459 seizures and 416 deaths from plague as compared with 706 seizures and 650 deaths in the previous month ; in Moulmein town there were 37 seizures and 37 deaths from plague as compared with 115 seizures and 116 deaths in July. The total figures for the province showed 825 seizures and 747 deaths during August as compared with 1,117 seizures and 1,027 deaths during the preceding month.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR TANNING AND POTTERY.

Assigned to Punjab.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 12.

Last year the Government of India assigned to the Punjab two Technical Scholarships, tenable in Europe or America, one for the study of tanning and the other for pottery. It remains to be seen whether suitable candidates will be forthcoming.

LARGE ADDITION TO THE SILVER CURRENCY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 12.

Some 181 lakhs of new rupees were added to the silver currency of India in July. This brings up the net issue of rupees from the Mints, for the first four months of the financial year to 597 lakhs, not counting replacements of old rupees.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 12.

Mr. Sheepshanks, I. C. S., on return from leave will take over charge as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department at Calcutta on November 19th.

Mr. Arnold, I. C. S., who is officiating reverts to Burma.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Election of a New Member.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 12.

The Hon'ble Munshi Madha Dalbeen has been elected a member of the Imperial Legislative Council by the non-official members of the Council of the United Provinces.

DHATURA POISONING. IN BURMA

Case on Board a Steamer.

SENTENCE OF TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 12.

Judgment was delivered in the case of King Emperor vs. Titraj Pande who was charged with poisoning an Indian trader named Musa on the I. F. Company's steamer "Syriam" with dhatura. The Chief Officer came round to collect tickets and Musa had to open his box and take out a bundle containing nearly Rs. 658 to find it. Soon afterwards Musa had sweetmeats given him by accused and became delirious. Mr. Frazer, said His Honour, acted with great promptitude and common sense with a success that His Honour thought would be likely to render the robbery by dhatura poisoning, on I. F. Company's steamers at any rate, less popular among criminal classes. He first secured Musa's valuables ; an informal enquiry was held at once, and in a few hours suspicion had become fixed on the accused and he and his companion were handed over to the police on the steamer's arrival in Rangoon, by which time Musa was in a state of collapse. Medical evidence showed that symptoms pointed unmistakably to dhatura poisoning and the Chemical Examiner had found traces of dhatura. There was no defence.

The case had been sent up under section 328. It was perhaps needless to multiply the reasons for the maximum sentence. The offence was one easy to commit and was rendered perhaps specially easy in Burma owing to greater freedom of social intercourse among the classes. It was also a peculiarly revolting crime and most difficult to detect and its leading characteristic was that feature which was always recognised as justifying the utmost severity, For depraved disregard for human life, if ever there was a case in which the interests of the law abiding public required a deterrent sentence, this was one. His Honour agreeing with the assessors found the accused guilty of both the charges and sentenced him to penal servitude for life.

MANGANESE MINING IN MYSORE.

Conference with the Dewan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPTEMBER 12.

An important Conference was held at the Council Chamber this afternoon when persons interested in mining for manganese were invited to discuss matters with the Dewan and other officials. About twenty-five persons attended including the representative of Mr. Tata. By order of late Dewan the whole of the Shimoga district had been virtually reserved to the Mysore Manganese Company till the end of the current year. The unfairness of this was urged and questions were raised concerning State royalties and the need of special rules adopted to the peculiar nature of the enterprise. The Dewan gave a very patient hearing and finally announced that though orders could not be passed yet, it might be taken that the order objected to would be rescinded. The Mysore Manganese Company will have a preferential sphere with a radius of thirteen miles from Iyanur except in respect of plots already applied for by others. Otherwise the rest of Shimoga will be a firm footing as other parts of the province. For the first three years prospecting licenses respecting manganese and chromium will rank as mining licenses ; the royalty payable to Government will be six annas per ton plus two and a half percentage to Government on the net profits.

EDUCATIONAL FINANCE.

European Schools in the Punjab.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 12.

Two years ago a Committee was appointed by the Government of India to investigate the financial position of European Schools in the hills. Their report disclosed a serious state of affairs, and the Punjab Government has now created a post of Auditor of Accounts for all European Schools in the Province. This step will probably render farther Committees of Enquiry unecessary so far as the Punjab is concerned. The first incumbent of the new appointment is Mr. T. P. Russell Stracey, Assistant Secretary to the Punjab Government.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR AMIR'S VISIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 12.

Arrangments for the camp at Agra, in anticipation of the Amir's visit, and for the military manœuvres in its vicinity are now in full preparation.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A WEEKLY meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoolla presiding. Amongst the members present were : Sir Sassoon J. David, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. W. L. B. Souter, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Mr. James MacDonald, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Drs. N. N. Katrak, K. E. Dadachanji and D. B. Master, Mr. Kaliandass Keshavdass, Mr. W. D. Shepherd, Municipal Commissioner and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Municipal Secretary.

PRIVATE LANE OR A PUBLIC ROAD?

The Municipal Commissioner submitted the following remarks on the question of converting a private lane running through Chamarbaug at Parel into a public road :—

"With reference to the Standing Committee's Resolutions Nos. 5822 of 7th March and 1720 of 4th July last regarding the application from Mr. Merwanji Dadabhoy and others for the conversion of the private lane running through Chamarbag into a public road, I have the honour to state that it has been ascertained that the owners of properties abutting on the lane are willing to make over the passage to the Municipality free of charge to be maintained as a public street. They are not, however, willing to pay the cost of levelling, metalling, paving, sewering, draining and lighting as is usual in such cases, nor do they offer to give any land free of charge to the Municipality to enable the lane to be widened to a uniform width of 40 feet. As it exists at present it is an entirely kacha footway varying between 16 and 20 feet in width. The cost of metalling and lighting the lane as it stands at present is estimated by the Executive Engineer at Rs. 6,000. The application is made nominally in the interest of the inhabitants of Parel Village who are said to experience difficulty in moving from Parel Village to Suparibag Road. Whether this difficulty is any greater than it has been for many years past I see no reason to suppose and it appears to me that the persons who will most obviously benefit it the Municipality undertake to spend Rs. 6,000 on this lane and subsequently maintain it as a public street are the owners of the properties immediately abutting on the lane. Building operations are taking place in this neighbourhood and seem likely to continue and it is obvious that they will be stimulated and rendered more profitable if a pukka street is made and maintained at the public expense, and suitable access to new private buildings is thereby obtained. I have already reported to the Corporation that the Improvement Trust have a scheme in contemplation dealing with the whole of the Suparibaug area and for that reason I advised them to defer spending any money on the very desirable widening of Choregully. The same arguments apply to Chamarbaug except that the sum which it is desired that the Municipality should expend is in this case considerably less. I am therefore of opinion that the petition should be refused or should only be complied with on the condition that the owners of property abutting on Chamarbaug lane give up free of charge sufficient land to make the land a street 40 feet in width and that they pay at least one half the cost of complying with the provisions of Section 306 of the Municipal Act."

It was resolved to forward the matter to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Standing Committee that the parties might be replied to the terms of the Commissioner's letter.

SIMLA DAY BY DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 8.

SINCE last writing, the principal event which has occurred, has been the acceptance by His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, of the Government of India's invitation to come to India next cold weather and to pay a friendly visit to his Excellency the Viceroy. The Amir's letter was received here on Tuesday evening, but, though the fact that a reply had arrived, was known in Simla on Wednesday morning, it was not until Thursday that the official announcement was communicated to the public. Even when this was done, it was generally felt that matters had not advanced much, and though apparently authoritative announcements have appeared in various journals, the fact remains that nothing is decided or can be decided as to the Amir's visit or as a necessary consequence, of the dates of His Excellency the Viceroy's movements. The Amir's own proposal was to the effect that he should leave Kabul immediately after the Id-ul-Fitar, the conclusion of the Ramazan fast, that he should halt at Jellalabad and leave that station on the 17th December. This would have brought His Highness to Peshawar on the 20th, and considering that two or three days would be necessary there, to arrange about the escort, etc., the Amir would reach Agra about Christmas day. Now it is obvious that this would prove a most inconvenient arrangement, as manœuvres on a large scale with British troops are a practical impossibility in Christmas week, nor could His Excellency the Viceroy conveniently leave Calcutta at that time or, on the other hand, prolong his tour until that date. Hence communications as to a possible modification of the Amir's proposed dates are in progress between Simla and Kabul, and it is hoped that the arrival at Agra may be antedated about a fortnight and take place about the 8th December. Should this be arranged, His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Simla on October the 6th, proceed direct to Quetta and stay there till the 17th, travel along the Indus line to Rawalpindi, and proceed to Kashmir, return to Rawalpindi by the 17th of November and reach Bikaner by the 19th November, where he will have a few days' shooting, and thence travel by easy stages, probably visiting Indore en route, to Agra, at which station he will arrive by the 5th of December. The Viceroy will be accompanied by Sir Louis Dane and a camp office of the Foreign Department and by his personal staff.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

Whatever may be the dates eventually decided on, the end of the Simla season of 1906 is in sight, and there will be the customary rush of gaiety during the next few weeks. As regards the weather the season has maintained its reputation as one of extremes throughout its course. We had the driest and hottest spring and summer that has been experienced for many years, and this was followed by the heaviest monsoon that any one can remember. On the 23rd of June the rainfall in Simla was 6 1/4 inches short of the normal, on the 30th June it was 6 1/3 inches in excess. July was not an exceptionally wet month, but by the middle of August the excess had increased to 19 1/2 inches and by the close of the month to 27 1/2 inches, and our total rainfall from the 23rd June to the 31st August had totalled 71 1/2 inches, which, as our normal annual rainfall is only 63 1/2 inches, has given us just cause of complaint. The most annoying feature of the rainfall distribution was, that while Simla could conveniently have done with much less rain, other parts of the country were in want of a more plentiful supply According to the monthly statements of rainfall, there was on the average of the whole country a defect of 3 per cent. in June and July, and of 9 per cent. in August. At present the weather appears inclined to clear and the rains to draw to a close, but on the 1st September it was still pouring, and though many enthusiastic sportsmen were out with their guns in the early hours, the elements favoured the birds and any bags that were made were extremely small.

AMUSEMETS.

On Friday afternoon and Saturday evening there was given a theatrical performance in aid of the Mayo Industrial Orphanage. This orphanage has recently been rebuilt by the kindness of the local Government and a fine substantial stone mansion now occupies the site of the old dilapidated building, but though the accommodation is now excellent, the institution is much in want of funds to help on the crowd of little European children who fill its wards. With this object Lady Ibbetson got up a performance at the Gaiety Theatre, at which was given two short plays, one called "Hal the Highwayman," and the second, "That Brute Simons." The former is a pathetic little play, in which Mrs. Wheler was most excellent, while in the second play Mr. F. Brousson provoked bursts of laughter from start to finish. On Friday afternoon the theatre was not very full, but as the excellence of the performance became known, booking became brisk and the whole house was crammed on Saturday, resulting in a considerable gain to the charity. The rehearsals of "Liberty Hall" are going on actively. On Monday night the rehearsal was interrupted by an untoward incident, happily a rare event in the station. All the actors and actresses were collected in the Theatre, when news was brought that "Cliffend," the residence of Mr. Lionel Jacob, was on fire. As Mr. Jacob is taking a principal part in "Liberty Hall," the rehearsal was abandoned, and the entire company rushed off to the scene of the fire. By that time the whole house was in flames, but the servants in the absence of their master and mistress had done wonders and most of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob's furniture and effects were saved. The house is, however, quite uninhabitable and will have to be largely rebuilt.

On Monday Lady Dane, on the occasion of her younger daughter's birthday, gave a most enjoyable little dance at "Knockdrin." About seventy-five dancers were present, nearly all of whom being like the heroine of the evening, extremely youthful. On September 5th, there was an evening entertainment, a *Cafe Chantant*, at the Town Hall, in aid of what is known as the "Franklin Fund," which is intended to assist the poorer patients in the Walker Hospital. About four hundred persons were present, including Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto and Ladies Eileen and Ruby Elliot, and Lady Rivaz. The side-shows, including Tommy Dod, Wheel of Fortune, Silhouettes and Fortune telling were all extensively patronised, and the Fund must have benefitted considerably by the evening's proceedings. The programme consisted of songs, dances and whistling and concluded with a cleverly-acted little play, entitled "The Bugle Call."

The railway is still working under difficulties and the various foot-ball teams, who are arriving, tell pathetic tales of their troubles on the way up. A number of bridges and embankments are not yet safe, so that, on many occasions during the journey the engine has to be detached from the train and the carriages have to be pushed by coolies across these weak spots. Naturally progress under these conditions is not very rapid, and in fact some of the teams assert that without the assistance of the stalwart foot-ballers some of the trains would still be en route between Kalka and Simla.

(The above was delayed in the post.)

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE TYABJI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 12.

At a public meeting, held yesterday in Madras, to place on record the deep regret of the local Indian community at the death of Mr. Justice Budruddin Tyabjee of Bombay and Mr. Ananda Mohan Bose of Calcutta, Mr. V. Krishnasami Iyer, who was one of speakers, drew pointed attention to the words of advice addressed by Mr. Tyabji to the Congress "to be moderate in its demands, to be careful as to its facts and to its criticism." Mr. Krishnasami Iyer remarked that these words deserved to be borne in mind by everyone of his countrymen taking part in political meetings now, "when the times seemed to be out of joint" and to be inscribed on the portals of every hall at which political meetings were held in the country.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, SEPTEMBER 8.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM and His Excellency the Prime Minister have gone to the Moula Ali Hill to celebrate the *Urus*, which came off yesterday. It is said that His Highness is likely to stay there for some time. The weather there is very fine, and the scenery after the recent rains is exceedingly lovely. The Prime Minister has benefitted by the change, the slight fever he was getting in the afternoon having completely disappeared.

THE SECOND ASSISTANT RESIDENT.

Captain W. G. Hutchinson, the Second Assistant Resident and Superintendent of the Residency Bazaars, has been transferred to Beawar, in the Ajmere-Merwara Province, where he goes as Assistant Commissioner, with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner. He came here in the beginning of 1904, and, though young in the Political Department and comparatively new to judicial work, his work on the Bench was characterised by a sprit of justice and fairness, to the satisfaction of the parties and the Practitioners who appeared before him. Captain Hutchinson leaves Hyderabad on the 25th instant and will be succeeded by Captain Minchin from Ajmere. During the interval, if any, Mr. F. C. Crawford, of the Railway Police, will look after the work. Captain Minchin is expected to arrive and take over charge on the 15th proximo.

THE PAIGAH COURTS.

A rather interesting involution has taken place between the Dewani (State High Court) and the Paigah (Feudal) Courts. In accordance with the provisions of a *Firman* (Edict) issued by His Highness regarding the powers of His Highness the Nizam's High Court of Judicature over the *Paigah* Courts, the High Court called for a statement of account of the Court Fees collected in one of these Paigah Courts, with which demand the chief *Nazim* of that Court refused to comply, and at the same time questioned the authority of the High Court to issue such an order, contending that the *Firman* contemplated only a sort of supervision on the part of the High Court, which begins and ends with the disposal of such appeals and revision petitions as may be preferred against the decisions passed by himself and his subordinates in the judicial matters that come before them. The *Firman* is, however, quite clear, and specifies that while the Courts, in the *Sarf-i-Khas* (Crown lands) Department are subject to the jurisdiction of the State High Court, there is no reason why the *Paigah* (Feudal) Courts should be independent of it. At the most—and then only if His Highness so commands—the *Paigah* Courts may lay claim to the same rights as the *Sarf-i-khas* Courts, and therefore the contention raised appears to be devoid of all reason, if it be not regarded as impertinent. So far as judicial matters are concerned, the High Court exercises precisely the same powers in Paigah jurisdiction as it does throughout His Highness the Nizam's Dominions. In presuming for itself a status superior to that of the *Sarf-i-khas* Courts, the *paigah* authorities seem to be very ill-advised and may be imperilling the status they now hold. In fact, all the original conditions of the *Paigah* have long since changed, and the question of the extinction of the judicial functions that now exist in their favour worthy of consideration in the reforms that are said to be in contemplation.

THE CENTRAL JAIL.

There seems to be much grumbling amongst the inmates of the Central Jail regarding the rations they get, and it is said that recently there was almost a fight between the prisoners and the Warders. The prisoners are given rice only once a week and are compelled to live on *jowari* cakes for the remaining six days. The staple food of the majority of the prisoners here is rice, and there is no reason why these poor unfortunates should not be allowed to have their staple food to keep their body and soul together. In the expiation of their crimes, criminals should not, in this age of civilisation, be consigned to bodily decay. Common humanity should, therefore, plead their cause for sufficient nourishment of body to be administered to them during their captivity—an act of mercy that all religions enjoin. It is hoped that this will catch the eyes of the authorities.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

The case of Mahomed Ibrahim *versus* Nawab Sultan-ul-mulk, Bahadur, which has been remanded from the High Court for completion (the allegations connected with which I have already reported in one of my previous letters), has been fixed for the 13th instant before Nawab Zulkadar Jung Bahadur, Barrister-at-Law, Chief City Magistrate. This case has created some sensation on account of the position of the accused, who is one of the nephews of His Highness the Nizam and the eldest son of the late Sir Vicar-ul-Umra, the late Prime Minister of Hyderabad. Being enormously wealthy, money is no consideration to the Nawab in his defence. At any rate, some of the legal luminaries on this side of India may be expected to pay us a visit. Already, some of the leading Barristers and Vakils of this place have been engaged, chief amongst whom are Mr. DosSantos and Moulvie Abdul Gaffur.

THE PAPAMAL PERJURY CASE.

The case against Papamal (father of the Opium Contractor to the State) was fixed for hearing to-day ; but as the complainant was laid up and unable to attend Court, it has been adjourned and the hearing is at present fixed for the 15th instant, before the Chief City Magistrate.

THE DACOSTA PERJURY CASE.

The perjury case in which Mr. O. V. DaCosta is the accused has also been fixed for the 15th instant, before Mr. Rai Harilal, the Third City Magistrate.

SECUNDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 11.

WITH the beginning of the month, we hope sickness which has been so prevalent amongst the troops, will have abated. Amongst all classes we have had a very heavy death-roll this year.

MAJOR-GENERAL STEPHENS.

On the 31st Major-General Stephens passed away He had been ill several months, but the news of his death came as a shock to his numerous friends. He was buried in the Secunderabad Cemetery, adjoining the Parade-ground, on which he had, in days gone by held so many parades. The funeral was attended by, many of his friends, but owing to a mistake in the printing of the cards, many who would have been present were late for the service. Much sympathy is felt for his widow.

NAWAB ZAFFAR JUNG, BAHADUR.

We are all glad to hear that Nawab Zaffar Jung, Bahadur, is quite restored to health and has been out for a drive in his motor-car.

Motor-cars are quite fashionable now in Hyderabad. So many people find them more convenient than carriages as they cross the long distances here so much quicker, besides a party of people can always be accommodated in them. I heard a lady say that when she intended purchasing one she would only buy one "built for two," as large parties were not always desirable.

THE WEATHER.

We are having our share of rain in large doses, and all at once ; it will be quite a pleasure to have a break soon.

THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT "AT HOME."

On Saturday the Hyderabad Contingent were "At Home"—after a Paper Chase. There were several ladies riding, Miss Bretts coming in a good first.

UNITED SERVICE CLUB DANCE.

On Wednesday there was the regular fortnightly dance at the Club. The floor was in excellent order and dancing was kept up with spirit till 1 o'clock. We are all glad to see Major Hendley returned from short leave and looking so well. The Band played remarkably well and the few who were present enjoyed the dance very much. Mrs. Gayer looked well in white and lavender, Mrs. Cowey in white chiffon, Miss Cowey in pink, Miss Brett in white, Miss Price and Mrs. Bolton in cream, Mrs. Hely-Hutchinson in a handsome lace dress, Miss Patterson in white, and Miss Casson-Walker in pink. The majority of the ladies, strange to say, wore either pink or white. Miss Reid's black dress and Mrs. Haig's flame-coloured dress gave the touch of relieving colour to the general effect. They are a very popular institution these fortnightly dances, and help to bring people together. Something of this kind is necessary, as the long distances generally between the stations of Hyderabad, Secunderabad, and Bolarum make difficulties socially.

"ARE CHAPERONES A NECESSITY?"

I saw one chaperon at the dance, who did not seem to have a very lively time, and brought to my recollection an article I have read—"Are Chaperones a Necessity?" Judging from the present style of "young lady," who is quite capable of taking care of herself, I should say chaperones are an ornamental but useless commodity. They see nothing of their charges for, as a general rule, they are busy playing Bridge, and the young ladies are left to take care of themselves.

THE SICK LIST.

I am sorry to learn that Miss Bayley is suffering from a bad attack of enteric. She has but lately come here and has taken up the work of Matron of the General Hospital. I hope to be able to give better accounts of her in my next letter. Mrs. Tudor is quite convalescent from the typhoid attack she has had, and we hope to see her amongst us again soon. A large garrison place like this is bound to be unhealthy, but if more regard were paid to the drinking water and the milk supply, sickness would abate.

PLAGUE OF FLIES.

Everyone has complained of the plague of flies but, after all, flies only come in such numbers where there is "matter out of place" to attract them, and as they carry the germs of all diseases from place to place, we cannot do better than wage war against them on every opportunity.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE ST. LEGER.

Troutbeck Wins the Race.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 12.

The following is the result of race for the St Leger:—

Troutbeck	1
Prince William	2
Beppo	3

FOOTBALL.

The Rovers' Tournament.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. ROYAL SCOTS.

The above teams played their tie off yesterday and the game was a rather disappointing one after the previous one. Throughout the Gymkhana were kept on the defence and the inclusion of Newbigging in the team probably had a good deal to do with the change of affairs. The Gymkhana forwards again gave a very poor display and were easily pulled up by the opposing backs whenever they came away. The halves stuck to their work well and Hall with Bussey quite excelled themselves as did Ward and they have no fault to find with Dawson in goal. A great improvement though was seen in the Scots' play and both the newcomers, Newbigging and Parkes, rendered good services. The second half opened by the Scots coming up for a moment and Webber again came, but sent behind, Kennaway next got on in front of goal, but Ward cleared well. Greig next got past Haines and centred finely, Kennaway just missed rushing it in, but Parkes returned and Ross only just nipped in in time. Parkes next came well down but he sent over. Sharp relieved with an excellent run, but was going too fast to shoot and a feeble one went in. Hesitation by Ross led to Kennaway getting well down and he, giving to Greig, had it returned with a clear goal, but Dawson rushing out ran his shot down finely. The next moment Webber got past Ross, but Ward running across cleared to touch. A run by Sharp saw the Gymkhana up and Kennedy gave to the left, but here Deathridge and West pulled them up and Lakin giving to Newbigging, he sent a long shot to the right and a moment later took another which Dawson cleared well up. Once more Sharp came up and centred finely, but the Gymkhana forwards once more broke down and Finnigan took a long shot which went high over. Ross now saved finely, twice taking the ball away from Newbigging's feet and Ward ultimately relieved with a run on his own, and Sharp getting well down at last troubled Bryce to leave his goal. Kennaway next got clear away with only Ross to pass and off Ross foot Newbigging got on with a clear goal. He sent in a shot low to the right, but Dawson pounced on it and cleared well. Hall on giving to Sharp set the forwards going, but they seemed beat and the ball came back once more. Hall and Ross were kept very busy on the left, but saved time and again a brief visit by the Gymkhana and Parkes got well down, but as he was getting dangerous Ward bowled him over and cleared. An exciting time now followed in front of the Gymkhana goal till Hall cleared and Hargreaves looked like getting away till Foster pulled him up. The Gymkhana again came up and remained for some time, Rollo getting a fine chance but waited too long and getting down the other end the Scots forced a corner, Webber heading over. Time followed with the Scots well up leaving the score:—

Royal Scots	3 Goals.
Bombay Gymkhana	Nil.

The game started with the Scots coming away, but they were sent back and some level exchanges ensued. Before the game had been in progress many minutes however the Scots again came up well together and from a combined run hemmed the backs in and Kennaway getting on put through at close range. On restarting more even play ensued but the Gymkhana forwards found the opposing defence too strong and the Scots' halves always seemed in a position to intercept the forwards. Finally a good forward move ended in a fine centre by Greig and Kennaway getting on volleyed in prettily, giving Dawson no hope of saving. On restarting Kennedy gave out to Sharp who had a splendid opening, but he was pulled up and Ward twice with fine kicks repelled the Scots' attack, Parkes finally being given off-side when dangerous. From the kick Sharp got on and centred finely, but a bit too hard and the ball went behind and Webber next came away for Ward to pull him up well. Here Bussey put in some exceptionally good work, but after a long and well placed kick by Foster, Parkes got on and centred beautifully, but Ross just managed to save the centres getting on. After a brief relief by the Gymkhana a very pretty forward move was started by the Scots, Webber gave out to Parkes and he to Newbigging and he in turn to Greig whose shot Dawson saved at the expense of a corner. They were now hard at it and Newbigging gave to Parkes who, passing Ward, got clear away, but his shot was a feeble one. Rollo next put in a nice run for the Gymkhana, and Hall did good work, but the Scots were back again and Webber sent in a long shot along the carpet which bounced as it got to Dawson and bounced off his chest. Ward miskicked in clearing and Kennaway dashing in sent it through from close in. Coming back again Kennaway took a long shot and Ross muffed his kick, but as Newbigging was rushing it through, Dawson saved finely and time arrived leaving the score:—

Royal Scots	3 Goals.
Bombay Gymkhana	Nil.

The teams were:—

ROYAL SCOTS.		BOMBAY GYMKHANA.
Bryce	Goal.	Dawson
West Foster	Backs.	Ward Ross
Deathridge Finnigan Lakin	Halves.	Bussey Hall Haines
Greig Webber Newbigging Kennaway Parkes	Forwards.	Sharp Hargreaves Kennedy Warburton Rollo

Referee:—Mr. Chatt.

THE TEAM RACE.

The Cheshires and Leicesters ran off their race in the interval and Colonel-Sergeant Henshall, the right wing of the Cheshires, came in an easy first followed by Trumen.

Cheshires	(1st, 2nd and 6th) 9. Pts.
Leicesters	(3rd, 4th and 5th) 6. Pts.

POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 12.

POONA HORSE vs. BHOPAL GYMKHANA.

A large fashionable gathering assembled on the Polo ground to witness the two games in the semi-finals for the Poona Polo Tournament. Though the weather was threatening ? rain held off and all enjoyed the spectacle of the two splendid games. The first was between the Poona Horse represented by Duffadar Gulam Hoosein, Mr. Norbury, Major Cooper and Mr. Lucas (back) and the Bhopal Gymkhana, represented by Ressaldar Shergulam Ahmed, Captain Abdul Wahed, Captain Imtyazali Khan and Mr. R. Johnson (back). The umpires was Major Leslie and Captain Henderson. The Poona Horse were unfortunate in losing the services of Grimshaw who was ill and though his substitute played up the team was manifestly weakened by the change. The game was fast, there was hard hitting and was well fought out all throughout and was fairly level. Indeed, the Poona Horse adherents were encouraged to sanguine expectations through the early stages of the game when they gave the Bhopal men all their work to do, but the excellent combination and faster ponies of Bhopal and all four being ever sure on the ball and their direction in shooting being ever accurate enabled them to steadily increase their score and defend their own flags and at the close of full time the Bhopal Gymkhana won by six goals, three subsidiaries to two goals, two subsidiaries.

The following are the details of the game:—

First Chukker.—The Poona Horse scored a goal after one futile attack. There was sticky play about midground till Bhopal got the ball into the Poona Horse ground where there was a prolonged battle of attack and defence without obtaining any advantage till the ball went out behind the Poona Horse line. Score: Bhopal one goal to love.

Second Chukker.—The Poona Horse brought the ball into play and carried it in across into the Bhopal ground whence it was at once returned by a neat shot by Gulam Ahmed and the ball being carried on there was an attack on the Poona Horse flags and shortly a long shot scored a subsidiary. The Poona Horse once again invaded the Bhopal territory and for a space threatened the Bhopal goal, but the latter's defence was invulnerable and after frustrating the Poona Horse demonstrations Bhopal carried the war to the opposite end where a foul was given against Bhopal who had to hit out from behind their goal line and bringing the ball in it went out at the side of the ground. Score; Bhopal one goal, one subsidiary to love.

Third Chukker—Soon after the ball was in play Cooper by a long shot sent the ball to the flags where it went out on the wrong side and a subsidiary was signalled. Then Bhopal hitting in Norbury got on and by a long shot scored a goal, thus equalizing the score. From the throw in Bhopal confined their play to the Poona Horse ground where one of their runs to the flags proved futile. Then the Poona Horse subsequently in hitting the ball away placed it in front of their own flags and Bhopal getting on hit an easy goal. Up and down play followed both the goals being well saved. Score:—Bhopal two goals, one subsidiary to one goal, one subsidiary.

Fourth Chukker.—Play opened in the Poona Horse ground where it was confined for a space, then Norbury brought the ball into the Bhopal ground whence by a series of fine shooting the last shot from the side of the ground scored a subsidiary. There was fast hard hitting and up and down play till when in a corner of the Poona Horse ground a foul was given against Bhopal who had to hit out from behind their goal line and they carried the ball along to the opposite end where after one shot at the flags the ball was cleverly hit back. Abdul Wahed got on quickly and hit the ball between the flags. Score:—Bhopal three goals, two subsidiaries to one gool, one subsidiary.

Fifth Chukker.—Bhopal held the ball in the Poona Horse ground for a space where one shot at the flags was saved almost from the mouth of the goal, then being hit away Intyazali by a long shot hit a goal. From the throw in the Poona Horse pressed in the Bhopal ground and had two shots at the flags, the second one eliciting a subsidiary. Shortly the Poona Horse got a penalty shot against Bhopal and Lucas sent it between the flags Score:—Bhopal four goals, two subsidiaries to two goals, two subsidiaries.

Sixth Chukker.—Play was in midground till Bhopal got on and were pressing in the Poona Horse ground where the latter in hitting the ball away from the front of flags sent it behind their line and Bhopal got a penalty shot for this, but nothing came of it. Fast and hard hitting and play up and down the ground followed till Bhopal getting an opening scored a subsidiary by along shot. Score:—Bhopal four goals three subsidiaries to two goals two subsidiaries.

Seventh Chukker Bhopal confined their play to the Poona Horse ground and finally Gulam Ahmed hit a goal. On the change of ends there was some excellent play up and down ground and Bhopal again got on the offensive and Abdul Wahed out of scrimmage in front of the Poona Horse flags hit a goal. Bhopal were again pressing in the Poona Horse ground when a foul was given against them and the Poona Horse had a free shot which was obstructed by a Pony and the ball being brought back to midfield play continued till the final call of time.

Bhopal Gymkhana	6 Goals, 3 Subs.
Poona Horse	2 Goals, 2 Subs.

10TH ROYAL HUSSARS vs. POONA GYMKHANA.

The second game was between the 10th Royal Hussars, represented by Mr. Gibb, Major Spearman, Major Vaughan and Captain Hon'ble Mitford (back) and the Poona Gymkhana represented by Messrs. Stewart, Kennedy, Herbert, all of the 93rd Highlanders, and Mr. Reynard 12th Royal Lancers (back). The umpires were Colonel Wiggin and Captain Davie. The Hussars team was weakened by the absence of Mr. Palmer. The game all through was exciting, and there was an exhibition of hard hitting and galloping play. The defence on both shoes was excellent as is testified to by the narrow scores and I may add that the ball was kept in continuous play for long spaces without going out which must have involved great strain on players and ponies. Hussars got their first goal in the first chucker and added a subsidiary in the second chucker, while Reynard hit a goal for the Gymkhana, Then all through strenuous struggle the third and fourth chuckers were without score and in the fifth chucker the Gymkhana scored two subsidiaries, while the Hussars near the call of time added a second goal to their score. The sixth chucker witnessed the Highlanders supported by the Lancers' pressing the Hussars hard and eventually Herbert hit a subsidiary. There were barely three minutes left for play in the seventh chucker in which the Hussars twice got within shooting range of the adversaries flags, but Kennedy averted the score by a fine dash on both occasions and final time being called left the Gymkhana the winners by two goals, two subsidiaries to two goals, one subsidiary.

The following are the details of the game:—

First Chukker.—The Hussars at once took the ball into the Gymkhana territory and by a fine shot hit a goal. Play again was in the Gymkhana's ground where the Hussars had a futile shot at the flags. Reynard brought the ball into play and fast up and down play followed till the Gymkhana getting a run to the flags just failed to score and the ball was hit out at the side. Score:—Hussars one goal to love.

Second Chukker.—Play soon determined in the Hussars' ground where the Gymkhana continued on the offensive and had three unsuccessful shots at the flags till Reynard finally got the ball home. The Hussars now ran the ball to the flags and scored a subsidiary, Score:—Hussars one goal, one subsidiary to one goal.

Third Chukker.—The Hussars soon concentrated their attack on the Gymkhana flags where the latter made a good defence and finally breaking through the Hussars' opposition carried the ball to the opposite end where they maintained a hot assault for the prolonged space ere the venue of the struggle was shifted to midground when the battle continued vigorously till the ball was run out behind Hussars' goal line, Score:—Hussars one goal, one subsidiary to one goal.

Fourth Chukker.—This was a very hotly contested and very level bout. Play was all over the ground but free of the flags. No score was made in this bout.

Fifth Chukker.—The same character of play as in last chukker was renewed and obtained for a prolonged space till the Gymkhana carrying the attack to the flags hit a subsidiary and quickly supplemented this with a second minor score which put them a head of the Hussars. The Hussars now played up vigorously and kept the ball in the Gymkhana ground till Gibb by a fine shot hit a goal. Score:—hussars two goals, one subsidiary to one goal two subsidiaries.

Sixth Chukker.—This was a very level bout and hard hitting was the order of the day. Play continued all over the ground till when the ball was near the Hussars' flags Herbert by a long shot hit a goal, Score:—Hussars two goals, one subsidiary to two goals two subsidiaries.

Seventh Chukker.—About three minutes were left for play, A hot bout followed both the teams playing all they knew and though the Hussars twice threatened the flags the latter cleverly saved and averted score.

Poona Gymkhana	2 Goals 2 Subs.
10th Royal Hussars	2 Goals 1 Sub.

POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 11.

DISPUTED BETS.

The Poona Race Stewards have issued the following notice:—

1. The Stewards give notice that no claim will be entertained unless the person making the claim can produce a regularly kept betting-book.

2. The Stewards will not recognize any bets made outside the Turf Club Enclosures.

By order,
(Sd.) C. Gray,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

TIDE'S FORECAST.

NEXT SATURDAY'S MEETING.

THE KHARAKWASLA PLATE.—R. C. and distance over 7 flights, 1 Key West, 2 Footlight, 3 Nurse Kitty.

THE ARAB PONY DERBY.—6 furlongs. 1 Scimitar, 2 Derby, 3 Young Gazelle.

THE POONA PLATE.—5 furlongs. 1 Cossack, 2, Killus, 3 Amyas.

THE POONA DERBY.—1½ mile. 1 Peculiar, 2. Hampstead, 3 Ajax.

THE CRITERION.—7 furlongs. 1 Ballard, 2 Primrole, 3 Applause.

THE DEALER'S PLATE.—1 mile, 1 Sirjamal, 2 Tackrect, 3 Turriff.

"TIDE"

THE SOUTH INDIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPTEMBER 12.

Most of the day, yesterday, was occupied firing off several tactical matches, but the Ranges were open for part of the day for the Unlimited Entry Matches at 200, 500, 600, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, and some very fine scores were recorded. The British Officers' Contest closed this morning, Captain Bayley scoring 34 points at 200 yards, 35 points at 500 yards, or 69 out of a possible 70, and winning the 1st prize of Rs. 192, and earning great distinction for the Ceylon Volunteers, of which he is in charge. The entries for the Unlimited Matches in the morning were small, several competitors merely trying to increase their range totals. For the Unlimited Entry, an aggregate of 5 scores of 34 were compiled at 200 yards by Captain Bayley of the Yorks and Lancasters; Corporal Tremenhere of the Bangalore Volunteers, Sergeant Ramsey of the Madras Railway Volunteers, Sergeant Jefferies of the Royal Fusiliers, and Corporal Pugh of the Leicesters. At 500 yards Major Walton of the 125th Rifles scored 34, as also did six others. At 600 yards, Corporal Tremenhere tops the list with a possible, seven others scoring 34. The shooting at 900 and 1,000 yards was excellent. At 900 yards, Sergeant Alcock of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers and Sergeant Williams of the same corps, put up some scores, the winner, however, being Sergeant Goddin of the Hyderabad Volunteers, obtaining full score. Corporal Holley, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, put up 34 at 1,000 yards, only missing the bull for an inner, his last shot being a very remarkable one.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL'S PRIZE.

Match at a Falling Plate-Targets at 400 yards:—This match was shot off this morning and won by Corporal Waller, Senior Bangalore Volunteers, by 18 points out of 24, there being several ties of 14 points, including Corporal Good of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers.

THE MARKSMAN'S PRIZE.

Open to teams.—Two tie at 500 yards with a 2nd class target, appearing 7 times at intervals of 7 seconds was won by the 4th team of Leicester Regiment by 65 points out of a possible 70. The Kolar Volunteers scored 63, coming second and two teams of the G. I. P. Volunteers being 3rd and 4th.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' PLATE.

Open to teams of four from any Regiment.

This was fired this morning, 22 teams competing. The Plate was won after a fine shoot, by the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers with 249 points, the Kolar Gold Field Volunteers coming next with 248.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH, ARBUTHNOT PRIZE.

S. M. Kenny of the Musketry Staff, Satara, put up a possible this morning for this.

THE "DAILY POST" CUP.

Cadets' Team Competition—This was won by the Bangalore Volunteer Cadets by 21 points.

NASIK GOLF WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 11.

This morning's event was a competition by Medal play to decide the eight best Scratch players who should fight for the Club Shield and Gold Medal, and also to decide the eight best Handicap men who should compete for the Captain's Cup.

The 8 best Scratch scores were:—

Mr R P Scott	(+1)	90
Mr Pechey	(+2)	92
Mr Boyd	(—2)	96
Mr Radcliffe Smith	(scr.)	96
Mr Muir	(—6)	98
Mr F Nicholson	(—2)	99
Mr Brand	(—5)	99
Rev Scott	(—8)	99

The 8 best Handicap scores were:—

Mr Pooley	108 — 20	88
Major Ricketts	107 — 16	91
Mr Arnot	103 — 10	93
Mr Busch	103 — 10	93
Mr Sharman	100 — 6	94
Captain Keys	102 — 8	94
Mr Tennant	102 — 8	94

(And one of the first three named below.)

Some of the other scores returned were:—

Mr Williams	110 — 15	95
Mr Symington	113 — 18	95
Mr Greenaway	119 — 24	95
Mr R B Stewart	103 — 7	96
Mr Plunkett	101 — 4	97
Mr Thubron	104 — 6	98
Mr Cresswell	108 — 10	98

The afternoon was taken up in playing the second round of the Foursomes. An exceedingly good game was played between Messrs. Pechey and Radcliffe-Smith against Messrs. Stuart Nicholson and Sharman and was watched by many golfers who were resting. The game was won on the last green by Mr. Pechey and his partner 1 up.

There were 3 sets in the second round of the Handicap Foursomes. Messrs. Jeffrey and Cresswell (—10) beat Messrs. Ford Hutchinson and Betham (—15) by 4 and 3; Messrs. Keys and Tennant (—8) beat Messrs. Scott and Osmaston (—11) by 3 and 1; Messrs. Cameron and Symington (—15) beat Messrs. Williams and Shoubridge (—13) by 5 and 4.

The ladies played morning and afternoon for the Bombay Bangle which has been won this year by a Nasik lady. The following were the best scores:—

Mrs. Thubron	118—24	94
" Keys	112—16	96
Miss Carter	scratch	99
Mrs. Boyd	124—24	100

There were six other ladies whose scores were more than 100. The Bombay Gymkhana Cup for which Major Ricketts and Mr. R. B. Stewart tied on Monday morning was played for and won by the former.

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 12.

Golf this morning. The eight scratch players for the Club Shield and Eight Handicap players for the Captain's Cup did their first round by a match play. In the former, Mr. Pechy beat Revd. Scott, Mr. Muir beat Mr. R. P. Scott by 6 and 4, Mr. Nicholson beat Mr. Brand by 4 and 3. In the handicap Mr. Kays beat Mr. Ricketts by 3 and 1. Mr. Tennant beat Mr. Arnott by 3 and 2, Mr. Sharman beat Mr. Pooley by 3 and 2; the remaining pair are Messrs. Busch and Greenaway, the result of which is not yet known.

LATER.

The fourth couple in the eighth for the Club Shield Messrs Radcliffe-Smith and Boyd were equal, and in playing off the tie Mr. Boyd won by one up.

This afternoon the final of the scratch Foursomes was won by Mr. Pechey and Mr. Radcliffe-Smith against Mr. Thubron and Mr. Plunkett by 9 up and 7 to play.

One Handicap foursome was played. In the final Mr. Arnott and Mr. Busch beat Mr. Jeffery and Mr. Cresswell by 4 and 3.

The ladies competition to-day against bogey was won by Miss Carter.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

In spite of the great counter attraction on the Cooperage where the Gymkhana were for a second time trying conclusions with the Royal Scots and also of the very threatening weather, the Mounted Sports in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana, last evening, were once more a success, and under the circumstances the entries were very good, and the whole meeting was enlivened by a splendid turn out of the fair sex.

Turning to the programme of the serious events Mr. Crum won the "Cutting the Turk's head" and tilting at ring after a very close contest with Mr. G. C. Griffin. In the jumping competition for horses Mr. W. E. Crum scored a second success with his "lepper" ridden by Mr. L. Barraclough, followed very closely by Mr. R. M. Phillips' new and handsome roan with Mr. Griffin up.

For the Section jumping, only two teams competed and the event was easily won by Mr. W. E. Crum's teams composed of Mr. Crum, Mr. Barraclough, Captain Crosse, Mr. Griffin.

The third event was a ladies' nomination—the Covent Garden Stakes—in which the gentlemen having received an order for fruit and vegetables rode a given course to where tables, having the necessary articles, were placed, presided over by the ladies. This event drew a large number of entries and the ladies were kept busily employed and they fully entered into the spirit of the thing. Captain Mackie was actually first home, but upon examination, the contents of his marketing bag proved at variance with his order and the event was won by Mr. Mathew, nominated by Miss Andrews, who has evidently received a careful training on housekeeping. Mr. Griffin was second; he was nominated by Miss Crawford, followed by Mr. Bruce nominated by Mrs. Austin.

The next event on the programme was the great feature of the evening and shriekingly funny. This was the moon-lighter stakes, in which the rider had to put on a mask and carry home a lighted Chinese lantern, Mr. Saville being an easy first in so far as his mask was concerned, with Mr. Barraclough a good second. However, as no competitor returned home with his lamp alight no points were awarded.

In the affinity Race Captain Mackie and Mrs. Nash were a good first followed by Mr. and Mrs. Crum.

In the pony scurry Mr. Griffin, on Mr. Read's "Old Bey" won, Mr. Barraclough following on Mr. Yate's "Red Mullet." Mr. Dingly was third. In the Horse Scurry—the last event on the list, Mr. Cruther's "Bundook" (Mr. Barraclough up) was first. After a great struggle the second place was obtained by Mr. Griffin on Mr. Nomico's horse, from Mr. Mathewson on "Rajah."

BOMBOY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 28th August:—

THE AGRIPADA POLICE SCHEME.

Considered papers underlying Circular on the following letter from the Chief Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, of the 24th May.

With reference to Government Resolution, General Department, dated the 11th August 1905, sanctioning the revised estimate for the Police Accommodation Scheme on the Agripada Estate, I am directed to forward copy of a letter, dated the 11th May, from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, with a request that Government may be favoured with information as to the present position of the work, the possibility of meeting the views of the Commissioner of Police and the cost of doing so, and with any remarks you may desire to make on Mr. Souter's proposals.

The following is the *Letter from the Commissioner of Police.* With reference to Government Resolution No. 4423 of the 11th August 1905, General Department, sanctioning the revised estimates for the Police Accommodation Scheme on the Agripada Estate, I have the honour to submit the following representation in regard to the site allotted for the quarters of the European Officers under the Scheme.

It has been brought to my notice, see copy of the Divisional Superintendent's report on the subject, that the locality being low lying is most insanitary; that during the monsoon it is a swamp, whilst the stench that arises therefrom is most disagreeable if not actually injurious to health; that this state of things is aggravated by an open drain carrying black and fetid matter past the back and within a few feet of the proposed quarters; that the plot of land immediately in front of the proposed quarters is being temporarily reserved by the Improvement Trust for a health camp, whilst the prevailing breezes would be most effectually intercepted on the West and South-West by the new barracks under construction for the Native Police and the existing blocks of the Improvement Trust Chawls, respectively; and that these objections considered in conjunction with the further one which would arise from the noise of the traffic on the two roads, *viz.*, Ripon and Morland Roads, which meet at this point, would render the location of European Officers here a serious hardship.

After visiting the scene where the officers concerned stated their objections in fuller detail, I am bound to report that I consider the site a most undesirable one.

I should however first state that it is a part of the Improvement Trust Scheme to divert the open drain above referred to and to gradually drain the low lying country in the vicinity. But as far as I can learn it is uncertain when this part of the Scheme will be undertaken; and in any case it would not remove the other objections above enumerated. I may explain that the European officers and their families greatly dislike the idea of being so closely located to the Native constabulary and their families. This feeling is moreover mutual and the scheme provides for very little space between the European and Native Police quarters. The idea in having the European officers' quarters near the barracks for native constabulary was doubtless with the view of securing supervision; but it would, in my opinion, be wholly disproportionate to the facts of the case to press this consideration to the general inconvenience of the European officers and men alike. Moreover no adequate space or compound has been left for the Native constabulary to assemble on; or where the men can sit out; or where, indeed, their families can attend to such household duties as the drying of clothes. The necessity of providing such space has been brought to notice in connection with every scheme for housing the constabulary of this City and it is particularly necessary in connection with the barracks that are now being built by the Improvement Trust, because the dimensions of the rooms are smaller than those of the rooms in the lines built during the late Sir Frank Souter's incumbancy of this office. The reduction in these dimensions is therefore regarded as a distinct retrograde movement which the men greatly resent and which I am deferentially of opinion is to be especially regretted in view of the recommendations of the Police Commission. Again the Police Scheme does not provide for detached quarters for the Jamadar of the Section. Some of these officers draw Rs. 70 per mensem and correspond in rank with the Chief Constables in Zillas. It does not therefore appear to me to be right to expect these officers to live in the same quarters as their subordinates. This, I would respectfully urge, is calculated to lower these officers in their own estimation and in the estimation of their subordinates. Moreover, no ground has been reserved for an extension of the lines which is most essential as the force will have to be increased in this locality in the immediate future. Great changes, as Government are aware, have taken place in this locality during the last 2 or 3 years owing to building operations which are being pushed forward at a rapid rate, and already the want of additional police being experienced.

In view of the above consideration I would respectfully recommend that the proposed site for the quarters of European officers should for the present at any rate be retained by Government for future requirements and that the European officers' quarters should be built on plots of land 250 yards distant. These plots of land—plot No. 101 and the adjoining piece—face Gilder Street and are near the Adam's Wylie Hospital. This site would be open to the prevailing breezes and would be close enough to the barracks for the Native constabulary for all necessary requirements of supervision. The cells and office could be built here, in conjunction with the European officers' quarters, and I have reason to believe that the Secretary of the Improvement Trust and the Engineer will raise no objection to these proposals if Government will be pleased to take up the land.

As regards my remarks on the curtailment of the dimensions of the quarters, it was not my intention to imply that such was due to any action of the Improvement Trust, and I may state that I am fully aware how valuable land is becoming in Bombay. But economy cannot, I would most deferentially submit, be carried any further in dealing with the police of this City. The force has, I am sorry to say and as I will attempt to show, become most unpopular both with the European and Native members serving in it, As regards the Europeans, I may bring to notice that during the 5 years, 1901-1905, no less than 93 officers left the Force. Of these 9 only were pensioned whilst there were 11 deaths. As there are only 78 appointments of these officers it follows that during the above period the officers leaving the force amounted to 15 above the total numerical equivalent of their sanctioned strength. A similar state of things exist with regard to our Native constabulary. During the year ending 31st December 1905 no less than 213 men left the force. Only 27 of these obtained pensions or gratuities, whilst there were 46 deaths. It is in view of these difficulties that I venture to ask for a sympathetic consideration of the interests of the force.

Read the minutes thereon.

The Chairman having proposed that Government should be informed that the Board would have no objection to the construction of the Officers' quarters on the site suggested should Government decide to make the necessary representation, the proposition was carried on a poll.

It was accordingly resolved—

Resolution.—Government should be informed that the Board would have no objection to the construction of the Officers' quarters on the site suggested should Government decide to make the necessary representation.

Other matters of minor importance were considered.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer Arcadia, which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Arnould, Mr L
Pion, Mr A O
Brand, Mr G E
Dundas, Mr P C
Dun, Mr E W
Dun, Miss
Donaldson, Mr and Mrs and child
Damudo, Mr S
Good, Miss K
Havre, Madlle
Hughes, Miss M A
Jefferson, Mr R L
Lisle, Mr G W C
Vole, Miss
Meek, Mr H N
Marr, Mr C K
Perry, Capt E L
Phillips, Mr J H
Polter, Mr H H
Reid, Major and Mrs E and child
Russell, Mr and Mrs
Searle, Major P C
Siggery, Miss A
Shephard, Mr T F G
Shephard, Mrs and 2 infants
Sheers, Mr S E
Sunders, Mr P
Thorp, Mr F W
Vale, Comdr S D
Watkinson, Mr and Mrs N E and child
Walter, Mr B

FROM MARSEILLES.

Boylan, Mr I D
Bond, Col W J H
Belgrave, Lt I D
Daji, J Rustomjee Mr and Mrs
Dhanpat Rai, D
Engledue, Capt R A
Faskin, Col C
Goldmay, Miss E
Gokhale, Hon G K
Goff, Capt L T
John, Mr R
Lilley, Major G W
Muddiman, Mr A P
MacMillan, Mr I M C A
Mudir, Mr P
Napier, Mr
Newton, Mr and Mrs F W
Naim, Mr S M
Palmer, Lt E W E
Pile, Lt
Procton, Mr W
Philips, Mr S G
Stanyon, Mr and Mrs R J
Sheridan, Mrs H C
Temple, Lt T
Tebbutt, Mr T F
Tweedie, Mr D K
Tyabjee, Mr F B
Tainton, Miss E
Waller, Mr I B
Watson, Mrs E V
Walsh, Mr M P
Widdrington, Miss
Wapler, Mr

FROM BRINDISI.

Bell, Major C
Brett, Mr F L S
Dobson, Lt-Col B
Danks, Mr B
Ellwood, Capt B P
Hirst, Mr
Hepper, Capt E C
Holland, Mr P B
Kiddle, Mr I C
Milbanke, Lady
Subedar, Mr and Mrs S R
Subedar, Miss
Spalding, Capt W B
Vandeleur, Major R S
Wheatley, Major

FOR KARACHI.

Hesketh, Mr W
Howell, Mr G C L
Lang, Mr W H
Lyon, Mr C H
Macaulay, Mrs M

BY THE WAY.

A BIG CROP OF BILBERRIES.

Except the "big gooseberry," which wickedly refused to second the sea-serpent observed by the Bursar of Brasenose, all the berries have behaved beautifully this year, and another "record" crop of bilberries is reported. Bilberry, though used by Shakespeare, is merely the Midland name for the bleaberry of the North, the whortleberry of the West, and the whinberry of the Welsh Border. Immense quantities of bilberries are imported annually from Holland and Scandinavia. Yet *Vaccinium myrtillus* is a pretty shrub that flourishes on almost any waste ground with the aid of peat-mould; and, if the English were not the most thriftless race on earth, we might easily raise all the bilberries we require. This is the more exasperating because a cheery refrain recently chanted by Mr. G. R. Sims has reminded us that "Bilberry-pie is delicious."

LONGITUDE AND THE SUBMARINE CABLE.

The death of Captain Moriarty, who navigated the *Great Eastern* when that unfortunate vessel laid the Atlantic cable, reminds us how important a service the submarine telegraph has rendered in the determination of longitude. When Sir G. B. Airy ascertained the difference of the Valentia and Greenwich longitudes he had thirty chronometers carried between the two stations more than twenty times to compare the clocks by the assistance of which the necessary stellar transit observations were afterwards made. The invention of the electric telegraph made it possible to ascertain such time differences simply and far more accurately than by the old tedious methods.

NINE THOUSAND MILES IN HALF A SECOND.

Reckoned in time, the values of a complete series of arcs of longitude round the world should be exactly twenty-four hours, and by utilising the Pacific cable (which completed the longitudinal circuit of the earth) to ascertain the longitude of the Pacific from San Francisco to Manila, this has been put to the test by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, the result being nearly one-fifth of a second over twenty-four hours. The time difference between San Francisco and Manila was found to be 7h. 46min. 18. 761sec., and the time-signal traversed the 7,847 nautical miles (nearly 9,000 English miles) of the cable in 0.648sec. The total being 24h. 0min. 0.174sec.

	H.	M.	S.
Greenwich to San Francisco	8	9	48·813
San Francisco to Manila	7	46	18·761
Manila to Madras	2	42	53·000
Madras to Greenwich	5	20	59·600

The total being 24h. 0min. 0.174sec.

IN PRAISE OF THIRD-CLASS CARRIAGES—IN SPAIN.

In the course of a pleasantly written article on "Unfrequented Tracks in Northern Spain," a writer in *The Sunday at Home* says:—Third-class carriages on the Peninsula have been greatly abused, receiving the designation of "cattle-trucks," "dog-holes," &c., by not a few good folk who never use them, and would count it one of the trials of life to do occasionally without a soft seat! We, however, recommend them to ladies travelling alone, knowing from experience that they may suffer unpleasantness, or even insult, in either first or second-class compartments, where they are at the mercy of their fellow-passengers, whereas this cannot be the case in the thirds, which are as open as tramcars, and if the windows are small, in exchange one gets the air from a dozen at least, together with a wider view of the ever-varying scenery. As to those critics who object to third-class travelling in Spain for reasons of the supposed indifference of the working Spaniard to personal cleanliness, we are told that "when he has on a clean shirt he will generally be found as clean as his master."

CELTIC GATHERINGS.

The success of the Welsh National Eisteddfod has inspired most of the other Celtic communities to similar efforts as a means of maintaining interest in their language. The Irish have got their Oireachtas, which is promoted by the Gaelic League, and which has now attained considerable dimensions. Ireland has also had its Feis Ceoil, a more purely musical gathering. In the Scottish Highlands the Gaels hold an annual Mod. The Mod is a one-day function. In its scope it is nearly as comprehensive as the Eisteddfod, though its influence is most apparent in popularising the beautiful Highland music, which had been threatened with extinction. The Bretons have an organisation called the "Union Regionaliste," which holds periodical meetings, and it present they are trying to from a Gorsedd. Neither Scotland nor Ireland has yet ventured so far as this, and the Isle of Man and Cronwall have no linguistic or musical gatherings of any kind designed to keep life in their Celtic feeling.

A THIBETAN STAR-GAZER.

"Old Moore" does not have things quite all his own way. A very active rival in the person of a Mongolian lama, lives in the fastnesses of Thibet. According to the *Statesman*, this gifted seer has just issued a prophetic "almanac," a copy of which was recently exhibited at a meeting of the Bengal Asiatic Society. The sage's reading of the stars does not promise well, and the year 1907, as revealed through the mirror of Time, is to be an inauspicious one for Thibet. The crops, for example, will not come up to expectations, and labour troubles are freely hinted at. Fire and storms are to be prevalent everywhere, and an earthquake on a large scale is due in March. There is also some exclusive information regarding solar eclipses next year, one being predicted for January that our own astronomers do not yet appear to have heard of. Other predictions by this expert contain the alarming assurance that "meritorious people will suffer and thieves will prosper." It seems, however, that popular methods are not tolerated in the lama's kingdom, for it is expressly stated that "the rich will satisfy their hunger at the expense of the poor."

A PLEA FOR THE "SILLY" SEASON.

There seems to be a false impression
Inhabiting the minds of men,
So I, with virile self-possession,
Am prompted to employ my pen
In pointing out to one and all
A pit in which they're prone to fall.

Either indifference that's chilly
Or wickedness too deep to plumb
Inclines them to describe as "silly"
The Season which consents to come
And elevate this sordid sphere
To higher thinking once a year.

Silly, forsooth! Why, 'tis the season
When Nonsense takes a holiday,
When for the nonce the voice of Reason
Contrives at last to say its say,
When trivialities we spurn
And let Life's problems have a turn.

Now with a sigh of satisfaction
We bid good-day to politics
And welcome the complete reaction
From Parliament'ry parlour-tricks.
No Under-Secretary's boast
Bitters our breakfast buttered-toast.

Now do the Law Courts close their portals,
And judges to the country flit,
No longer teaching common mortals
The archness of judicial wit;
Law's dingy details no more flaunt
Themselves in their accustomed haunt.

Now does the grave and reverend Father
Cease, without genetal regret,
To work himself into a lather
Over the sinnings of a Set,
Which Set, as penance, now endures
Bridge parties interspersed with "cures."

Putting aside such petty trifles
We turn our minds to nobler themes,
And ev'ry man his brain-pan rifles
For explanations of his dreams,
Filling a column and a half
Of each recurring *Telegraph*.

Now with an energy prodigious
Do we 'neath pseudonyms inquire,
"Are we becoming less religious?"
"Is Woman all we could desire?"
"Should grieving relatives forgo
The trappings and the suits of woe!"

We take the idle chaff and chatter
And send it to the right-about,
While all the things that really matter
We turn completely inside out.
Surely no season could be less
Indictable for silliness!

Should ye not see how false your notion,
Go, ask the Great Leviathan
Who now deserts the depths of Ocean
To learn what's to be learnt of Man.
This time he chooses, he'll protest,
Since Man is now seen at his best!

(Mostyn T. Pigott in the *World*.)

The s. s. *Thongwa*, which arrived in Madras from the Straits on Saturday last, had two cases of cholera on board on her last voyage from Madras. We learn that no deck passengers are to be taken to the Straits for some time.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY.

I sometimes wonder, writes a correspondent, more particularly after watching the way in which Continental children spend their hours at the seaside, whether there is as much method in our madness of holiday making as in that of the foreigner. To a great many parents August is one of the most appalling months in the year. What should be a delight and a recreation in the highest sense of that much abused word only too frequently results in illness, disappointment, and untoward expense. The English mother is haunted by the fear of mishaps. Articles appear in the papers, which she studies regularly for some time before she leaves home, as to the hours when paddling should be done, the dangers arising from it, which are many (in the eyes of some big specialist), and the benefits accruing from it, which are few. Bathing is a sad and solemn observance, hedged about with rules and regulations, the drinking-water may be tainted, the drains in the lodging-house faulty, the beds may have been slept in by some child recovering from an infectious complaint, so on, ad infinitum.

TOO MUCH LIKE HOME.

And really, with the exception of change of scene, the August upheaval very closely resembles life at home, too closely, in fact, to be good. There is the same catering, the same nurse or nursery governess, the same tempers to contend with, the same dull feeling of despair when a wet day sets in and the little travellers are "house-bound." Holiday tasks, hateful word (though I write it long after school days are a thing of the past), seem to be the most original plan as yet discovered for keeping the children out of mischief on a wet day, and never did the wit of man conceive a more ingenious plan for checking a love of literature in a youngster than when he condemned him to a volume of "Ivanhoe," Macaulay's Essays on some similar tome on the wet days of the holiday. There is not need for a child to be idle, and a healthy child never is idle. Out of doors he can be trusted to amuse himself, and if a wet day should arrive, why not put all thoughts of holiday tasks on one side, and try to inculcate in the youngsters something of the joys of a real hobby—flower pressing, photography, natural history, seaweed collecting, and so forth. The foreign child seems to live in the sea from morning till night without coming to any harm or incurring the wrath of his nurse and having his temper soured by constant injunctions not to spoil his clothes.

SIMPLE PLEASURES.

The foreigner takes his pleasures so simply that he sets us a good example as a holiday maker. Grand frocks, both for grown-ups and the little ones, are out of place, and life is spent as much in the open air as possible. A succession of fine summers such as the present one we are enjoying, and perhaps some enterprising firm of caterers will "corner" the commissariat department in a rising seaside resort and the Britisher will experience some of the delights of alfresco meals, decently cooked, and taken in the open air, to the cheerful addition of a band and the fresh sea breezes. And, lastly, the holidays should form an excellent time for encouraging the youngsters to think out pleasures in which all can participate for themselves. There is so strong a vein of originality in the average youngster that it must run to waste during his childhood, judging from the number of grown-up and growing-up people whom one inevitably encounters at holiday resorts praying some one to show them how to amuse themselves.

HIGH COURT.—SEPT. 13.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice BEAMAN.)

For Judgment on Motion.

26-05—In person—A pauper—Assoobai widow and others vs Noorbai widow and others—Mulla and M

For final decree.

2-07—Tyabje D and Co—Vulubhdas Khimji vs Khimji Jairam Narrokji and others D D and S and B K and G C and M M M J and H and T D and Co

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

For hearing exceptions on Commissioner's report.

684-03—Mansuklal J and H—Valivahu widow vs Purshotum Viram Mowji—Dikshit D and S and Hiral and T

655-05—Thakurdas and Co—Shaik Ismail bin Shaik vs Amirbibi widow another—S B and N and K B Mehta.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

810-05—Unwalla and P—Kanyalal Salikram Kulvar vs Hiiltai Situll Kulver—Jamsetjee and R—Partheard.

244-06—Pestonjee R and K—Kirjibhoy Maneckjee Sethna vs Balkrishna Govind Shinday—Khunderao S and L

96-01—Kanga and P—Mowji Cuslianji vs Nenbai widow and others—Little and Co and P G and S and M M Chothia.

285-04—Wadia G and Co—Rowji Sakalchund and Co vs Runchordhassy—Little and Co

760-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Chotalal Mulchund and others vs Mulshuker Harinund Bhat

566-04—M M Vakil (for pauper) Bai Ruttonbai widow vs Narroudas Ruttonsey and others—Craigu L and O, T D and Co

389-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Cowasji Bomonji Bomon Bihram vs Cassum Gulam Hoosen M J and G (For postponement)

836-05—Mulji and K—The Kew East India Press Co vs Kursondas Dharamsey and others—Craigi L and O and M J and H and L and Co and P R and K

132-05—Khanderao S and L—A J Souza vs D Gracious and other—M K and C

23-03—Thakurdas and Co—Sheriffbhai Hajee Dewjee and others vs Isajee Tajbhai—Ardeshir H D and Co.

1-95—Pestonjee R and K—Madanji Jootha vs Alli Mahomed Goolam Hoosein and others—Thakurdas and Co.

856-05—Wadia G and Co—Chandrabhagabai and other vs Gajanand Shambhur Sadhalag—Chitnis and M.

30-06—Ardeshir H D and Co—Nathoo Gangaram and others vs Sheriffbhoy Ebrahim and others—Capt and V

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.)

For Judgment.

432-05—Jehangir and S—Ashibai widow vs Abdula Haji Mahomed and others—Thakurdas and Co and C and V.

85-03—Chitnis and M—Sayana Shiven and others vs Bai Narsoobai and others—Payne and Co—(For Consent Decree).

For trial of a preliminary issue.

493-05—Unwalla and P—Safoorabai widow and others vs Abdulabhai Khakibhoy and others—Mulla and M—Part heard.

For hearing objections on commissioner's Report

21-02—Sorabji and J Morarjee Mohunji vs Dharamsi Bhankerji and another—Little and Co—(Not to be called on till 19th instant.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

773-05—M B Chothia—The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Sayed Nurudin bin Syed H Rifai and others—Capt and V for postponement.

857-05—Maganlal J and G—Harichand Jaitha vs Falat Trikum Juggivan—Unwalla and P

97-05—Tyabjee D and Co—Damoderdas Vundravandas vs Dharandas Jamnadas and others—Wadia G and Co and Pestonjee R and K

223-6932-05—Tyabjee D and Co—Memraj Joogalkishon and another vs Phoroolsakas Bhogla.

231-06—Crawford B and Co—Henry Bernhard Forrer and another vs Percy Ferdinand Fischer—Thakurdas and Co.

61-06—Ardeshir H D and Co—Joosub Haji Contractor vs Zuiskhabai widow and other—Pane and Co

450-05—Mulla and M—Mahomedally Amirsaheb vs F R Hill and another—Rickno M and R

283-05—M K and C—N C Macleod vs Harinas Purshotum and others—Little and Co.

917-05—In person—Kyatizabai widow vs Arabbai and others—J and R.

808-5—Thakurdas and Co—Mahomedbhoy Nensey Khairaz and anothr vs N C Macleod and others—Payne and Co

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Summary Suits for hearing in Chambers.

456-06—Ardeshir H D and Co—Govindram Ghanshamdas vs Haji Mahomed Jawad Laree.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Causes.

431-06—Craige L and D—F W Shaw and another vs Mahomedbhoy Nensey Khairaj and other—Dikshit D and S—Parthead.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

751-05—Raghavayanand B Bakerally Sayed Hassanally vs Sakinabai—Kanga and P—Part heard.

546-05—Dikshit D and S—Shunkernath Gurukashinath vs Changbelinath Foolnath—Raghavaya B and N

219-06—Payne and Co—Framjee Cawasjee Kavrana vs C Misquitta and—Mirza and M

265-06—Little and Co—Pallonjee Pestonjee Daruwala and another vs Rutonjee Cawasjee Bhattina Payne and Co

276-06—Malvi H. M. and R—Bhasidhor Badridas vs Messrs Shewaram Khushalchand a firm—Tyabji D. and Co.

561-05—Crawford B and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs Abdoola bin Ali Saheb Kri and others—Captain and V

753-04—Nadirsha and T (for pauper)—Bhanibai widow vs Veljikhoda and other—Mehta and S

631-05—Pestonji R and K—Bhikhaji Framji Khan and others vs Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy and others—Crawford B and Co M B Vakil.

585-21210 05—Wadia G and Co—Jehangir Burjorjee Garda vs Ahmedbhai Habibhai—Thakurdas and Co

S. C. C. suit.

78-06—Payne and Co—Bhoota Lalla and another vs Shaik Hajee Hoosein Hajee Sullaman—Kanga and P.

876-05—In person a pauper—Shaik Chann Shaikh Abba vs Abdool Hamed Mahomed Arab and others—In person.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 1st September on 501·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total traffic for the week	Rs. 1,39,000	Rs. 1,30,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 2,73,000
Or per mile of Railway	275	258	8	541
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	9,93,104	12,73,323	37,307	23,03,734
Total for 9 weeks	11,32,104	14,03,323	41,307	25,76,734
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,27,519	1,54,637	1,192	2,83,348
Per mile of Rly. do.	253	307	2	562
Total to corresponding date do.	10,44,594	15,39,625	22,014	26,06,233

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 10,348
Decrease to date .... " 29,499

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta 10th September 1906.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1906-7	£17,800,000
Remitted from 1st April 1906 to 8th September 1906 By Council Bills	£ 9,239,076
By Gold	£ Nil
Balance to be remitted from 9th September 1906 to 31st March 1907	£ 8,560,924

THE HERCULEX CURED I. M. S. OFFICER

An Old Medical Man, who has made a special study of Electricity Compliments Dr Sanden.

If you have ever entertained the slightest doubt that the Herculex could not do all that I have claimed for it, then read the following letter. What more positively unbiased proof could be given:—

MADRAS, 13TH DECEMBER, 1905.

DR. A. T. SANDEN:—

DEAR SIR,—It is with many grateful thanks that I write to tell you of the benefit I have derived from the use of your belt (Herculex).

In February last I had an attack of apoplexy attended with paralysis of the left arm and much sleeplessness. In July last I was induced by a friend to try your belt. The very first night I wore it, I slept right thro' the night and felt more refreshed the next morning than I had done for many months previously. The paralysis, which had been certainly improving, gradually, but slowly, seemed to disappear altogether after I had worn your belt for about a week. My general health, too, improved, and there was a spring in my walk I had not felt for many years past.

I have since recommended your belt to a few of my former patients and friends, and they all tell me that they are quite satisfied with the results.

For obvious reasons I do not wish my name in full to appear in your advertisement, more especially as I object to be inundated with letters and visits of inquiry from total strangers; but you have my permission to show this letter in original to any one who really wants to know the opinion on your HERCULEX belt of an old medical man who has made a special study, in India and Europe, of electricity as a therapeutic agent.

All experienced doctors know the value of Electricity as a curative and prophylactic agent, but the great problem hitherto was how to pour the invigorating force into body in an even and continuous form. Dr. SANDEN seems to have solved this problem by inventing his Electric HERCULEX belt.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) N. C.,
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, I. M. S.

The above letter, the original of which can be seen at my office, by those directly interested, is from one of the highest medical authorities in India. It not only gives the views of the distinguished gentleman from a medical standpoint, but also shows that the Herculex has cured himself of a trouble that drugs could not reach What more positive and convincing evidence could one wish for?

If you cannot call for a free consultation, send me your name and address, and I will send you free of all cost my book on the Home Treatment by electricity. Write to-day. Address,

CALL OR ADDRESS:
DR. A. T. SANDEN.
75, Hornby Road, 1st floor,
BOMBAY.

Good appetite, good digestion, refreshing sleep—

these are essential to good health; and the following testimonial shows how they were obtained by using

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"Six years ago I had an attack of indigestion and liver complaint that lasted for weeks. I was unable to do any hard

work, had no appetite, food distressed me, and I suffered much from headache. My skin was sallow, and sleep did not refresh me. I tried several remedies without obtaining any relief. Finally, one of my customers recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It helped me from the first—in fact, after taking six bottles I was completely cured, and could eat anything and sleep like a child."

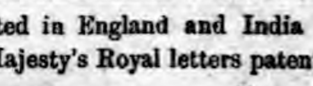
There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

THE "AMULET

PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR,
patented in England and India by
His Majesty's Royal letters patent.



Price complete with case Rs. 6

The neatest and most comfortable Pince Nez for protecting the eyes from the dangerous Tropical Sun.

As necessary to the Traveller as his Topee.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET ON APPLICATION TO THE INVENTORS.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Manufacturing Opticians, Admiralty Chart Agents and Contractors to His Majesty's Government.

HEAD OFFICES:
67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & RANGOON.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	8' 3 16	=	— 3/16
3 per cent. Rentes	97 1-4	—	— 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103	—	— 1/2
3½ per cent. Indian Exchange Rupee Paper	65 3 16	=	unchanged
SILVER—			
Spot in London	31 5/8	=	— 1/16
2 months hence	31 1-2	=	— 1/16
Spot in New York	68 1/4	=	— 1/8
EXCHANGE—			
Paris cheque	25·19 1-2	—	+ 1
Berlin cheque	20·46	—	— 1/4
New York Demand	4·83 3/8	=	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1/2 pr. ct.	—	"
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 3/4 "	=	+ 1/8
6 months' sight Bank Bills	4 "	=	+ 1/8
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 "	—	+ 1/8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3/8 "	=	unchanged
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	1 3/4 "	—	+ 1/2
7 day market loans	2 "	—	+ 1/4

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £1,000,000 for N. America.

SUGAR—
German granulated C. F. India double bags 12-3 Oct. Dec. sellers firmer.

RAPESEED—
Brown 41 1/4 —1 4 A.-M. done

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 41 1/4—1/4 S O done

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1 2 + 1/8

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	moderate business.
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	steady
Total Sales	10,000
Spot	5·54 + 9
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 11/16
Sold on speculation and for Export	800
Imports	5,000
Futures closed	quiet

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·05	4·99	4·99
plus 7	plus 6	plus 7
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
5·00	5·01	5·03
plus 7	plus 6	plus 6
Mar.-Apr.	**Apr.-May**	**May-June.**
5·05	5·07	5·09
plus 6	plus 6	plus 6

Receipts at U. S. Ports	29,000
Do. last year	52,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. do. Continent	5,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	9·80
Futures, month of Dec.	9·16 — 2 }*
Do. month of March	9·39 — 1 }*

* Tended to advance early owing to firm cables but declined later through liquidation.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	9 1/4
Futures, month of Oct.	9·12—2
Do. month of Dec.	9·17—2
Tone at close	steady

Neill Bros. report: Old surplus 2,160,000 bales. Crop prospect good.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 11 Sept.

Cotton	1,344	bales.
Wheat	11,415	cwts.
Linseed	4,479	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,444	do
Gingellyseed	456	do
Poppyseed	131	do
Groundnuts	219	do
Castorseed	2,050	do
Rice	1,759	do
Myrabollams	1,566	do
Cottonseed	10,204	do
Mowraseed	1,061	do
Gram	2,169	do
Joowar	6,546	do
Maize	130	do

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The London discount market has further advanced due to the heavy withdrawals of gold for North America, and Consols are declining daily with the stringency in the money market.

The Liverpool Cotton market is steady and the day's sales at 10,000 bales are larger than have been reported since the 21st June last. The American markets show a small decline in futures from yesterday's rates.

Our local market is slightly easier with quotations reduced Rs. 1 to 2 in new crops, but we hear of little doing at Colaba, as buyers are holding off. In ready cotton the turnover is small.

The sterling exchange market is firm with little enquiry at current rates from buyers or sellers.

Rupee Paper is quiet at Rs. 97-3. The Directors of the Bank of Bombay have to-day raised the Bank rate 1 per cent. to 5 per cent. per annum.

All markets will be closed for the next two days for the Parsee New year holidays.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.				1s. 4 1/16d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1/16d.
Credit Bills	3 Months'	Sight D. A.		1s. 4 5/16d.
Do.	6 do	do.		1s. 4 15/32d.
French Francs	3 do.	do.		170 3/4
Marks	3 do.	do.		139 1/2
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight		161 1/4
Shanghai	30 do.	do.		219 1/2
Japan	30 do.	do.		150 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	97·3
1st Settlement. 1st October	97·3

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 21st June	3 1/2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 12th Sept.	5	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 23rd August	5	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th July	4	do.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

NEW CROPS—

M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	189
Do. fine	Dec.	"	187
Do. fine	Jan.	"	187
M G Dhamangaon fine	"	"	205
M G Nagpur fine	"	"	212
M G Khandeish fully good	"	"	187
M G K A fine	"	"	199
H G Bengals fully good	"	"	174
M G Broach good	Mar.	"	226
Do do. fine	"	"	233

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	8,000 bales.
Imports	2,000 "

Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·04	4·98	4·98
—1	—1	—1
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
4·99	5·00	5·03
—1	—1	unchanged.
Mar.-Apl.	**Apl.-May.**	**May.-June.**
5·05	5·07	5·09
unchanged.	unchanged.	unchanged

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE SADANAND SADASHIV PITALE.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for issue of notice to the creditors and the Official Assignee, calling upon them to show cause why the insolvent should not cease paying Rs. 78 per month to the Official Assignee and why he should not get his discharge. Counsel said that the insolvent was a clerk in the G. I. Railway In 1901 he filed his petition and schedule, and in October, when he came up for his discharge, he was opposed; his dischgarge was postponed; and he was ordered to pay Rs. 78 per month to the Official Assignee for the benifit of his creditors. From the time of the order, the insolvent had regularly paid the instalments, and the total sum he had thus paid to the Official Assignee amounted to Rs. 4,000, while the total amount of his liabilities was Rs. 8,061. The insolvent did not know how long he was to pay.

His lordship ordered the issue of notices as applied for.

RE MOUJI HARIDAS.

This insolvent appeared in person and obtained the usual interim order.

RE EDGAR VINAY.

This insolvent also appeared in person, and was granted the usual interim order.

RE JAMSETJI SORABJI.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. His lordship granted the application.

RE VASUDEO SADASHIV.

This insolvent appeared in person, and was granted leave to file a fresh petition.

RE THOMAS MOORE.

This insolvent, a Native Christian, appeared in person, and obtained leave to amend the schedule and serve notices.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE Liberals at various times have talked glibly about ending the House of Lords, but Professor Masterman, in a lecture at Cambridge, showed that this was by no means the simple matter the perfervid orator would have us believe. The effect of the Professor's contention was that the Upper House, like the King, could not be ended without its own consent. This fact has long been recognised by all authorities on constitutional law, but the latter-day Liberal, who is nothing if not unpractical, affects not to take cognisance of the tremendous upheaval which would be the result of any serious attempt to put an end to the House of Lords.

As to the question of mending the Upper House, the Professor expressed the opinion that it carried out it would probably strengthen its position, and in this connection he suggested the making of life peers, which would probably infuse fresh energy in the House of Lords, where, too, by this means, they could give seats to representatives of our most important colonies. Whether or not this suggestion, which could only be carried out by the Upper House itself, is a feasible one, it is difficult to say; but on one point there is no room for doubt—namely, that the House of Lords is far from being the doomed institution which extreme Liberals seek to represent it.

The Town Clerk of Burton-on-Trent has received the following letter from a resident in the Isle of Man, accompanied by the remittance; "Dear Sir,—Herewith eight shillings, value of a street lamp broken by me in your borough some thirteen years ago. With apologies, yours sincerely, Dei Gratia." The scruples of Dei Gratia recall those of Dr. Johnson, minus the picturesque surroundings recorded by Boswell, who tells us that the doctor in the height of his fame stood bareheaded in the market-place at Lichfield for an hour, in expiation of a want of filial piety. The act of impiety on the part of the sage of Bolt Court thus atoned for consisted in disobeying his father, who had a bookstall in the market-place. On a certain occasion, Samuel, then a youth, was requested by his father to attend to the business, but failed to do so.

There is considerable difference of opinion existing among men of science as to the results of experiments into the energy-value of the radio-activity found in igneous and in sedimentary rocks by Mr. Strutt and other able workers. This is shown by the striking correspondence on radium which is taking place in the *Times*, and which is contributed to by some of the leading savants of the day. Lord Kelvin, in a further letter, deals with another aspect of the question which is of much public interest.

He explains the existence of radium in the earth by concourse of atoms, and by interatomic motions, from a time when the ponderable matter of the solar system and the stars existed as separate atoms, scattered through the ether, and moving with velocities probably much less than the present velocities of stars through space. He adds: It seems to me fairly probable that the atoms of helium, and (?) lead, constituting the present radium, were, in later times, forcibly grouped together, among all the crystallisations which have constituted granite from a previously liquid earth.

There is a good of truth in Mr. Sousa's remark, that much of modern American music is "canned," or machine-made. Some of his strictures might even be applied to his own work, for anybody who has heard one of his marches can recognise all the others as having been drawn, so to speak, from the same tap. The conditions of modern American life are hardly conducive to musical composition, although it is not a little curious that there should be such a distinction between the sister arts of music and poetry in the United Sates. American poetry has a quiet, other-worldly tone, and is too often sentimental even to sickliness.

What is by internationl courtesy dignified with the title of American music seems, on the other hand, nothing but the trombone gone mad. Loud and raucous, it seems a combination of the hustle of New York and the brag of Chicago. In no other country is so great a contrast noticeable. German music and poetry are at bottom both mystic; Hungarian passionate; Russian sad almost to sordidness; French clear and active. The American music might as well not exist, for all its effect on the art of to-day; its poetry has at times almost reached greatness.

We thought it would not be long before the motor-car was pressed into the service of the American burglar, and we observe that the development has come at last. Our burglars in England have not yet, despite the popular novels, reached the pitch at which they can afford these luxuries, but in the United States the profession seems to have become one which any gentleman might adopt. It is very seldom that the English burglar makes any considerable profits, for the "fences" are hard bargainers, and when he does he spends them as quickly as he gets them.

"The King is travelling under the name of the Duke of Lancaster." This familiar line appeared in the *Court Circular*, announcing His Majesty's departure on his fateful journey to the Continent. The purpose of this "disguise" is not altogether to prevent the King being recognised, although that object is occassionally desirable; it means, principally, that the Sovereigns through whose domains he travels are relieved from the necessity of visiting him in full State, and are thereby saved considerable expense and trouble. When His Majesty's visits are informal, the term "incognito" is used, when he desires his presence to pass unnoticed, the words "strict incognito" are employed.

Before he ascended the throne his Majesty travelled privately as the Earl of Chester, but that title is now the property of the Prince of Wales. In his early youth the King travelled with his tutor a good deal about England strictly incognito, and not always to his personal advantage. An hotel proprietor in the West country had been apprised of his future King's forthcoming arrival incognito. The best apartments were got ready. A gentleman and a boy arrived, and the proprietor, believing them to be the Prince and his tutor, showed them deferentially to the very special rooms. Later in the day came two gentlemen and a boy, asking for accommodation. "Very sorry, gentlemen," said the landlord, "we have only room for two of your party, but perhaps we can manage to make up a bed for the young gentleman on the sofa." This was done, and in the morning it was discovered that the youth who slept on the "shakedown" was the Heir Apparent, while the boy who occupied the best bedroom was plain "Master Robinson," travelling with his father.

Queen Alexandra once stayed in Paris as Mrs. Stephens. The Queen of Norway, when Princess Charles of Denmark, used to make journeys on the Continent, with her governess, under the single cognomen of Miss Mills. Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll) calls herself Lady Sundridge, using one of her husband's second titles. Princess Christian styles herself Countess Gravenstein. Princess Henry of Battenberg adopts the title of Lady Carisbrooke, from her official position as Governor of the Isle of Wight. The Princes of Wales travels as Countess of Killarney; the Duchess of Connaught as Countess of Sussex; the ex-Empress Eugenie as Comtesse de Pierreponds. Queen Victoria used the title of Countess of Balmoral, and the Duke of Cambridge that of Lord Culloden.

There was a good deal of surprise stimulated in fashionable circles when it became known that the King had decided to receive the three Canadian-Indian chiefs who have just returned, happy and contented, to their native land. It was almost generally accepted that their visit would be futile, more especially as it was unofficial and without the consent of the Canadian authorities. But it was like the King to see them, to treat them with that great *bonhomie* of his, and to send them proudly and happily away. There is probably one reason which weighed with His Majesty in favour of the three patriotic chiefs more than any other, and that was because besides being their "Great White Father" he is also their "Great White Brother." It is not generally known that, on the occasion of his visit to Canada as Prince of Wales in August 1860, he was solemnly initiated as a Chief of the Mohawks, one of the tribes of the Six Nation Indians. Nevertheless, it is perfectly true, and the occasion was referred to by the King during his reception of his Far-Western subjects.

The ceremony of initiation—which is the greatest honour the Indian can bestow, and the honorary disposal of which has been of rare occurrence—was a most solemn affair, and was attended by thousands of braves desirous of showing their allegiance to their new chief. A great number of privileged whites were also present, amongst whom was Sir Edmund R. Head, who was then Governor-General of Canada. The young Prince bore himself with that kindly dignity which had endeared him to all with whom he came in contact on that memorable tour, and, amid vociferous cheering, left the great circle a full-fledged Mohawk chief. This great honour was also more recently conferred on Mr. Percy Scott, the sculptor, for his great memorial of the Six Nation Indians, one of the most important sculptural trophies in Canada. Mr. Scott, who afterwards came over to England, was, at one time, the secretary of the quaint "Punch Bowl Club" Berners Street, which, at that time, boasted as its members almost everybody who was anybody in Art and Arms.

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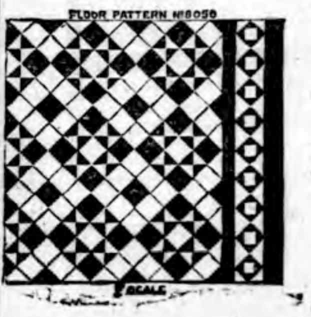

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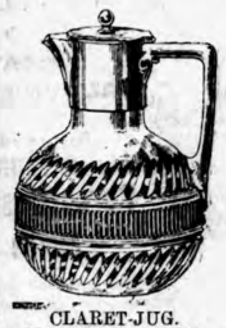

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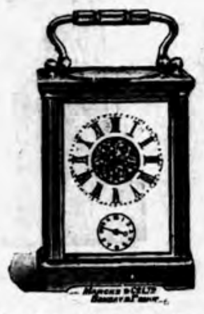

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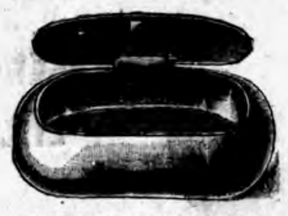

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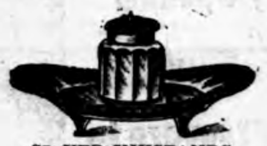

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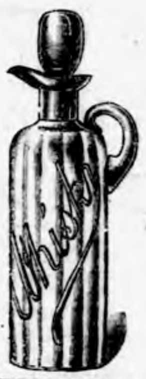

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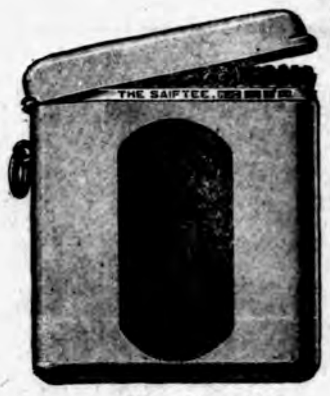

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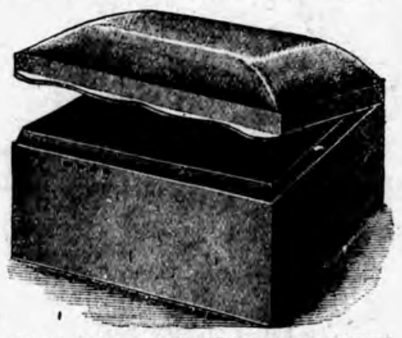

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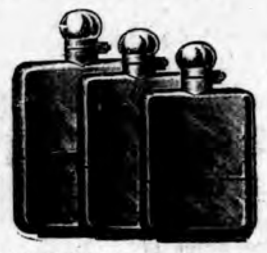

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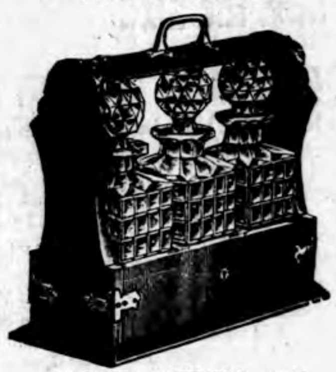

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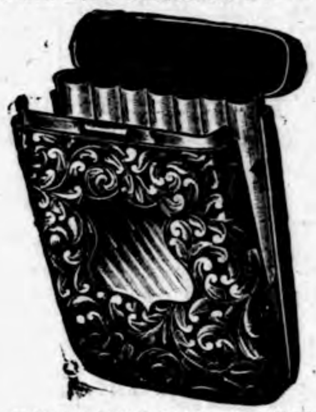

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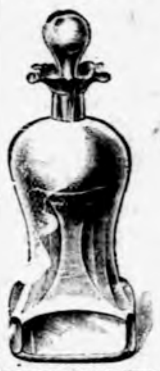
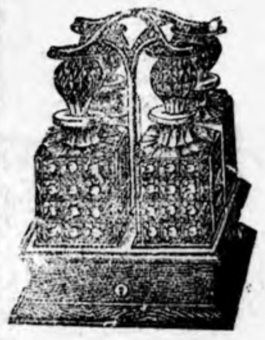
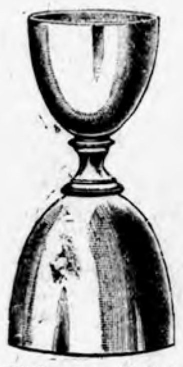


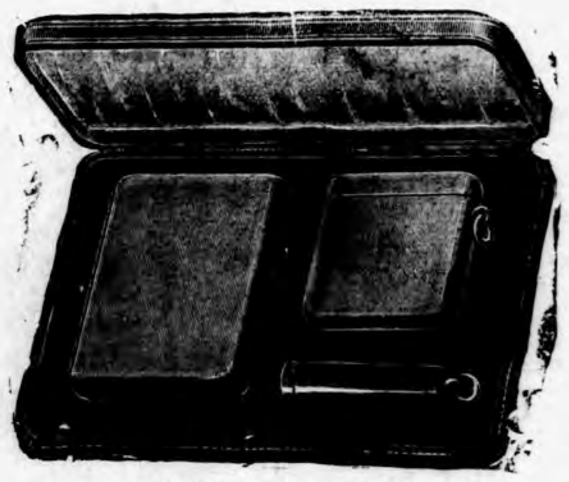
SILVER MOUNTED BLACK FOREST SPIRIT BOTTLE.
Best Crystal glass Rs. 16-8.



PATENT LOCK-UP SPIRIT STAND.
Polished Oak. Nickel parts, Rs. 150. Best Crystal Bottles.

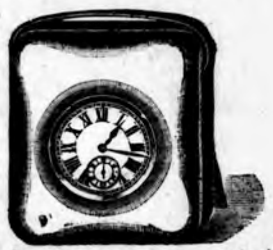


SILVER PEG MEASURE
Stamped and Guaranteed
⅛ and 1-16pt. Rs. 30. Nickel Silver, Rs. 9-8 E. P. B. M. Rs. 5.

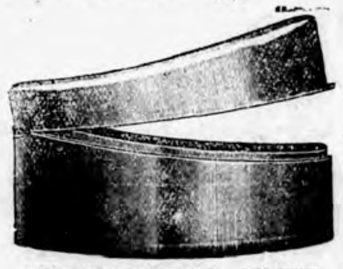


SOLID SILVER SMOKERS SET
Cigarette case, Vesta Box, Silver Tube, and Gold Mounted holder. Fitted in case ready for presentation, Rs. 46.

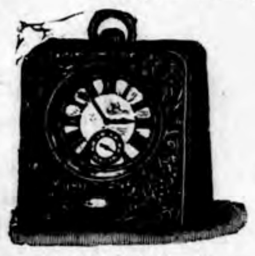
YOUR INSPECTION INVITED. WE CAN SUIT YOUR EVERY REQUIREMENT.



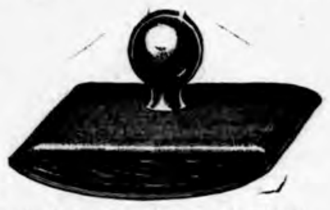
SILVER CASE with Nickel Goliath Watch, 30 hours, Rs. 30 and Rs. 42, 8 days, Rs. 60 and Rs. 112.



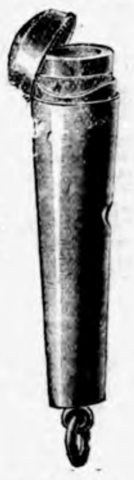
SILVER CARD CASE. POCKET SHAPE, Rs. 17-8.
Without top, Rs. 7-8.



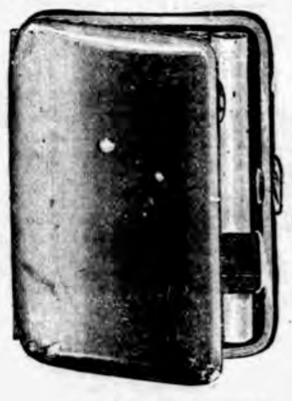
SILVER CASE with 30-hour Nickel Watch Rs. 35.



SILVER MOUNTED BLOTTERS
3½ ins. × 2 ins. Rs. 18
Roller Blotters, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5 and Rs. 6-12.



SILVER CIGARETTE TUBE with Gold Mounted Amber holder, Rs. 10 to Rs. 21.



SILVER CIGARETTE CASES.
Strong hinge and catch, concave pocket curve. Small, medium and large in size. Rs. 9-4, Rs. 12, Rs. 17-8, Rs. 25, Rs. 28, Rs. 30 and Rs. 35.

MARCKS & Co. LD. *Watch-makers Jewellers and Silversmiths,* **BOMBAY & POONA.**

Pears' Soap

beautifies the complexion, keeps the hands white and imparts a constant bloom of freshness to the skin. As it is the best and lasts longest it is the cheapest.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola"

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

PREVENTS "THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.
When frequently used.

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMPSON & TAILOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

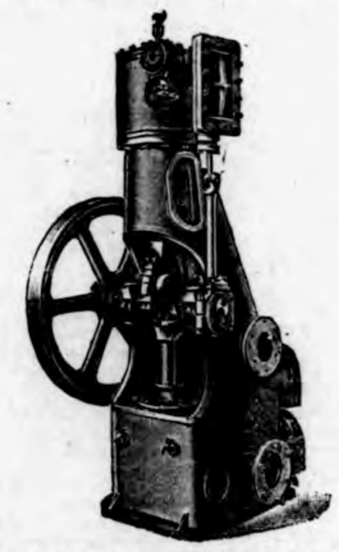
KEATING'S LOZENGES

EASILY CURE
THE WORST COUGH.

One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their value. Sold in bottles everywhere.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil, not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S.



The HASTE PUMP Co., Ltd.,
CROWN BUILDINGS,
Old Broad Street, London, E.C.
Telegraphic Address: "Pumperling, London."
Codes: Bedford McNiell's and A B C (5th Edition).

AGENTS REQUIRED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

MINERAL WATERS

TRADE REQUISITES.

LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass Ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences Oils and Colourings from well-known English Manufacturers, Sulphuric and other acids, also Carbonic Acid Gas.

REFINED

SACCHARIN

550 times sweeter than SUGAR.

And every article connected with Ærated waters factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate prices from

CURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.,
General Merchants and Commission Agent
No. 104, Bhoosari Moholla, BOMBAY.

TRADE MARK

BIG G

CURES MEN & WOMEN

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
Circular mailed on request.
MANUFACTURED BY
The Evans Chemical Co.,
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

I had a little husband no bigger than my thumb
I put him in a pint pot and there I bid him drum
I gave him Grimault's Syrup to cure his dreadful cold
For everybody tells me it is worth its weight in gold

HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, and BRONCHITIS.

Stephens'

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons

For Typewriters.

KESHRANJAN OIL

FOR THE HAIR

ESHRANJAN OIL PRESERVES THE HAIR.
KESHRANJAN OIL RENDERS IT BEAUTIFULLY SOFT.
KESHRANJAN OIL REMOVES DANDRUFF
KESHRANJAN OIL RESTORES THE HAIR.

Price per phial...Re. 1 | Packing and Postage As. 5
3 Phials ...Rs. 2-8 | Packing and postage " 11

ARSHOHARA BATIKA.

Piles are acknowledged to be most annoying and distressing disease which—disturbs rest, peace and tranquility of mind. It has been pronounced by many a good physician as incurable. But we consider that as a fallacy. Both BLIND and BLEEDING piles can be cured with success if you use our ARSHOHARA BATIKA from the very commencement of your troubles.

Price per box, Re. 1-4—Packing and postage, As. 3

D-I-A-B-E-T-E-S.

It is an accomplished fact now, that this obstinate disease taking away the best of our leading men, and its previous record, if carefully studied, will show its serious nature. There are many specifics floating here and there in the market, blowing out their own trumpets, but they are not well tried. Our Diabetes specific is SHARTRIC and acknowledged as the best and has got active curative properties. Try it in your troubles.

Price for two boxes of medicine
with a phial of oil ... ... Rs. 5.
Packing and postage ... ... As. 5.

SPECIFIC FOR HYDROCELE.

It Radically cures this malady; removes the pain, reduces the enlarged size and stops the accompanying fever. If the disease be of only one year's standing, the two boxes of the medicine would suffice; but if of longer standing, it should be continued for some time.

Price of two boxes of medicine
and one Phial oil ... ... Rs. 2.
Packing and postage ... ... As. 7.

Prescriptions with or without Medicine sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape, and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN
Government Medical Diploma Holder,
18/1 and 19, Lower Chitpore Rd., CALCUTTA

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence the enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free [illegible] MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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Bombay Gazette.

SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1906.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 12.

THE pressure of distribution changed and trough low pressure moved southward and the barometer is lowest near Chaibassa, where shallow depression has appeared.

Fairly well distributed rainfall occurred in the whole of extra tropical India, except in the Western Desert ; but in the interior of both the Peninsula and Burma scarcely any precipitation has taken place.

Some movement of depression in the West North-westerly direction seems likely. In Burma the rainfall has been nearly general on the coast and varied from light, to heavy, while in the interior only few light falls occurred, the largest amounts being 3 inches in Moulmein, 5 inches in Akyab, and 1 inch in Thayetmyo.

The skies are moderately overcast and the temperature does not differ by more than 4° from normal.

In Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur there has been nearly general and light to moderate rain. In Eastern Bengal light local rain, while from Assam and Bihar few falls have been reported. Gauhati had 4 inches, Saugor Island 2 inches, Calcutta and Darjeeling 1 inch, Purnea 1½ inches, Balasore 4 inches, and False Point 1 inch.

The cloud has increased considerably and the skies have become moderately to heavily overcast, while the air has become damper in Assam, Chota Nagpur and Orissa.

In the last area the temperature has fallen and is now considerable in defect, but in North-east India it is in excess, except in Deltaic Bengal.

In the United Provinces and Central India nearly general precipitation has occurred and in the Central Provinces local precipitation. The chief amounts are.—Jhansi and Meerut 3 inches, Bareilly and Dehra Dun 1 inch, Nowgong 3 inches and Saugor and Neemuch 1½ inches.

The cloud has decreased in the eastern half of the United Provinces and has increased in the other half. In the latter area, in Central India and the Central Provinces the skies are moderately to heavily overcast.

The temperature has risen slightly in all these areas, except in the south of the Central Provinces, and is everywhere in defect.

In the South Eastern half of Rajputana there has been nearly general light rainfall. In the Punjab light rain has fallen locally and the heaviest amounts are 1 inch in Simla and Sambhar.

The cloud has decreased in the Punjab, excepting the Eastern districts and in the extreme North. The skies are moderately to heavily overcast in East Punjab and Rajputana.

The temperature has fallen in the Punjab Frontier Province and Kashmir and is normal or in defect in the whole of North-west India except Sind.

On the West Coast very light rain has fallen locally and from Bombay and Deccan few light falls are reported.

The skies are lightly overcast on the interior of the Peninsula and South Madras Coast, but elsewhere it is moderately to heavily overcast.

The temperature is normal or in excess except in Bombay and Deccan.

Nearly general rain is probable in Eastern Bengal Province, Bengal and Central India, and local rain in Burma Coast, Assam, the United Provinces, Central Provinces, Rajputana and West Coast, and some rain in the interior of Burma, Punjab and Gujerat.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplanade.		Fort,		Colaba	
	In	Cts.	In.	Cts	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	62	22	52	95	60	16	54	26
Wednesday 12th September 1906	0	35	0	40	0	60	0	8
Total....	62	57	53	35	60	76	54	34
Total fall to 12th Sept. '05..	33	74	38	57	57	15	30	71
Total fall to 12th Sept. '04..	37	15	38	87	39	75	31	88

CUMBALLA HILL RAINFALL.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO.

12TH SEPT. 1906.

Last 24 hours.		Total to date.		Corresponding total 1904.		Corresponding total 1905.	
In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.
0	8	47	45	37	27	28	71

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Summary of Rainfall at the following Stations up to Week Ending Friday 7th Sept 1906.

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	38	92	Khervadi	18	0
Raver	28	20	Nasik	15	67
Nimbhora	29	42	Devlali	20	35
Bodwad	28	66	Ghoti	59	30
Varangaon	25	20	Hotgi	19	12
Bhadli	33	78	Mohol	19	43
Jalgaon	33	11	Madha	21	73
Shirsoli	27	52	BrsiJunction	26	15
Mhasawad	30	68	Kem	24	40
Maheji	28	64	Jeura	21*	99
Pachora	26	47	Pomlvadi	18	3
Kajgaon	28	86	Diksal	15	65
Rajmane	19	45	Dhond	17	50
Chalisgaon	20	27	Talegan	26	29
Naydongri	14	62	Lonavla	125	3
Nandgaon	19	32	Neral	88	70
Manmad	22	45	Kasara	48	20
Lasalgaon	16	74			

* Subsequently Corrected.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Saturday, 1st September 1906 ;—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Bandora	53	25	Wadhwan	..	...
Panjoo	52	18	Dabhoe	49	55
Vaiturana	65	35	Sevalia	40	80
Palghur	77	67	Godhra	47	1
Gholwad	49	68	Patri	15	99
Daman	57	44	Limkhera	32	59
Bulsar	56	21	Dohad	27	97
Navsari	89	67	Amargarh	35	62
Surat	26	77	Rutlam	24	83
Kim	36	75	Nagda	27	65
Broach	39	66	Rajpardi	33	99
Baroda	36	63	Bardoli	47	18
Mehmadabad	29	7	Nandbar	24	23
Ahmedabad	32	76	Nardana	24	72
Viramgam	25	96			

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH.

SUMMARY.

Presure has changed irregularly and by small amounts over the whole country.

Winds are easterly or south-easterly in the Punjab, United Provinces, the Indus Valley, and at Mormugao and Cochin, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in Lower Sind, Cutch and at Malegaon, Bombay and Bijapur and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature—The variations show an exeess of 5° to 6° in the maximum at Negapatam and Madras and a defect of 5° to 10° in Berar and at Nagpur, Khandwa, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Deesa, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Agra and Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in many places.

Rain.—Twenty-nine stations recorded rain, out of which twenty-one report under a quarter of an inch.

Weather.—Conditions are yet favourable for passing showers over a large area.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY.—SEPT. 11.

10 p. m.	80·4

WEDNESDAY.—SEPT. 12.

6 a. m.	79·5
10 a. m.	83·1
2 p. m.	79·4
4 p. m.	78·7

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's extra steamer Caledonia 3529 tons, Captain H S Tocqe, sailed yesterday for London with a general cargo.

THE steamer Malhilda 2230 tons, Captain M Lossmann, sailed yesterday fer Odessa, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Sir John Jackson 2766 tons Coptain F E Harkness will sail to-day for Karachi, in ballast.

THE steamer Bema, 1599 tons Captain T Taylor, will sail to-day for Rangoon with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 936 tons Captain J T Hirst arrived in hrrbour yesterday from Kurachi with a general cargo and a number of deck passengers

THE B I S Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain Manley will said to-day for the Persian Gulf via Kurachi, with a genera cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In Stream.

H I M S Hardinge........Comdr G A Rose............R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Canning Lieut ..Comdr Morland..............R I Marine
R I M Minto ....Comdr Hand ....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats ....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—SEPT. 12.

Bengal............	2751	Dunckley		Shah S N Co
Baron Cawdor	2264	Gondey............		K N & Co
Shah Najat	2852	Mitchel............		Shah S N Co
Clematis..........	2329	Davis		A Yule & Co
Dwarka	759	Manloy............		M M & Co
Glenelg	2669	Hart		W & A G& Co
Goodwin..........	28 2	Clucas		......
Haidari	1562	DeLorne............		Bo & P S N Co
Henzada..........	2078	Logan............		M M & Co
Kilbri e	2385	Gilson............		W and A Graham & Co
Kasara	505	Cutbush............	30-8	M & Co
Kola	510	Ramage		M M & Co
Laudaura	2156	Dagge............		M M & Co
Lueda	4944	Coope		M M & Co
Lhasa	86	Hirst		M M & Co
Nuddea	1944	Willsher ....Z'bar....	12-9	M M & Co
Neidenfels	3977	Kode		Glade & Co
Peninsular	2919	Palmer ....Aden........	8-9	P & O Co
Rander Renuin	1329	Carter............		Shah S N Co
Shahjehan..........	2566	Davison		Shahh S N Co
Shorley	2198	Burns		W and A Graham & Co
Shirala..........	3400	Scott		M & Co
Tuscorara	3925	Hallshead............		Standard Oil Co

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
12	Lhasa s	Hirst	Karachi, Sept 10

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Caledonia s	Tocque	London
	Mathilda s	Lossmann	Odessa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yestereay :—

Steamer Beme, Taylor, for Rangoon.
" Sir John Jackson, Harness, for Karachi
" Dwarka, Manley, for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Waroonga, for Persian Gulf.
" Sydney, for Australia, &c.
" Cara, for Garston.
" Okhla, for Calcutta, &c.
" Baron Condor, for New port.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—200 bales cotton waste, and fly, C Hirji and Co ; 2080 cwt myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co ; 11 bales wool, M Jetha ; 92 bales wool J Kara, 2000 cwt oil cakes, K B Sajun 62 bales wool David Sassoon and Co ; 62 bales wool M Ramgopal 100 bales wool W and Graham and Co ; 64 bales wool L Hurbhum.

FOR GARSTON.

Cara s—2500 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—5 bundles carpets T urner and Co ; 5 cases cotton durries, K Bhugvandas and Co ; 7 bales hidesand skidsK B Sajun 15 aales hides M J Jocmabhoy and Co ; 1 bundle carpets, G P Stavrides and Co ; 81 bales skins W and Graham and Co ; 25 cwt bees wa Dx Vallibhoy and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville-de-Majunga s—503 cwt crushed myrabollams W Becher 1000 crushed myaabollams Abdul Carim and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ville-de-Majunga s—4000 cwt linseed D Nanji and Co : 550 bales cotton E Spinner and Co : 4000 cwt linseed and 2000 cwt poppyseed Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—55 bales cotton Walter Pavri 275 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 1162 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 400 bales cotton fly and waste, C Hirji and Co ; 150 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 4017 cwt linseed Ralli Bros 2000 cwt mowra seed, Ernst Lam and Co ; 110 bales cotton Glade and Co ; 2000 cwt cwt myrabollams G Madhawjee and Co ; 220 bales cotton Tijpal and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Egypt s—1 bale woollen carpets G P Sta vrides and Co

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino t—102 balet cotton and 502 cwt linseed Ralli Bros, 1000 cwt myrabollams G Ma4howji Co ; 232 cwt linseed A Blascheck and Co.

FOR NEWPORT.

Baron Cawdor s—6600 tont manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR ALEXANDRETTA.

D Co Balduiuo s—20 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—6 bales woollen carpets G P Stavrides and Co.

Scindia s—59 casks salted skins Max Klein 100 cwt gum G Tajpal.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Scindia s—400 cwt fennelseed Nusserwanjee Bros and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sydney s—325 bales twist R S N Talati and Co.

Mazagon s—58 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co; 25 cases butter The National Dairy Co ; 550 bales twist Pherozsha B Petit and Co ; 30 chests oplum B S N Talatl and Co

FOR KOBE.

Mazcgon s—53 bales cotton Glade and Cs ; 200 bales cotion Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mazagon s—83 3-4 cwt ivory A Ahmed ; 200 bales cotton ; The B Kaisha.

FOR TIENTSIN.

Mazagon s—18 cases condiments M Poonjiajee and Sons ;

Sydney s—473 bales twist R S N Talatiand Co.